"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warm, southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,425. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 33¾c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Francis Kossuth in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet characterized the action of the Austrian Minister of Finance in threatening a suspension of the Constitution as being contrary to the terms of the Hungarian Constitution. The joiners' union in Glasgow has forbidden its members to hang doors made in the United States or to use joinery which has been imported from America. A duel between Sir Robert Peel and the Duc de Cirella was averted by Sir Robert's apology. Gen. Westmacott's column of British troops was driven back with loss while out for a reconnaissance in the Maidan Valley on the Afghan frontier of India. The Sultan has dismissed Galib Bey, Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, who returned to Constantinople because his salary was nine months in arrears.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The American Government in its last reply to Spain declares that the United States has made the greatest efforts to stop filibustering, and has employed many officials and expended a large sum of money to that end. An ovation is to be tendered Lieut. Gen. Weyler when he arrives at Corunna, on his return from Cuba.

Perez M. Stewart, Citizens' Union candidate in the Nineteenth Assembly District, is sure that he was elected, and announces that he will support Mr. Laimbeer for the Speakership of the Assembly. His Tammany opponent, Solomon C. Weill, is equally convinced that he received a majority of votes, and ridicules the claim that there was a false count.

A banquet is to be given by Juan M. Ceballos, President of the Produce Exchange, to Señor Canalejas on the latter's return from Cuba. The purpose of the function to which prominent New York merchants have been invited is, it is said, to create a sentiment in favor of Spain's cause in Cuba through intercourse with her special envoy.

The trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of Guldensuppe, at Long Island City, was given new interest by the appearance on the witness stand of Mrs. Nack, who gave full details of the crime, confessing that she had assisted Thorn in its commission. The result will be a change in the defense, which will now probably be that Mrs. Nack herself committed the crime and is the principal, Thorn being an accessory.

Page 3.

The Cross Country Railroad Company was incorporated to connect Brooklyn with Flushing, Jamaica, and other points. Its capital stock is $250,000.

A movement is on foot in Brooklyn to declare the appointment of Capt. Worth, nephew of the Republican leader, to a Police Captaincy, illegal.

Henry W. Scott, a lawyer from Oklahoma, who aspires to be Corporation Counsel, ignored Tammany Hall and made his application for the post direct to Mayor-elect Van Wyck.

In outlining the defense of the Meyer trial, Mr. O'Hare intimated that his main effort would be to prevent the admission in evidence of any confession made by the defendant.

Citizens' Union officials say that Jacob Worth has no authority to outline that body's policy, and that the Union is not likely to extend its field of operations beyond the limits of the city.

Worth men in Brooklyn believe they can defeat the proposition to abolish ward committees when the General Committee meets next month. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff publishes a letter favoring harmony.

Country Republicans take a gloomy view of the future of the State organization. They resent the mismanagement of the New York leaders, and declare that the Raines law amendments were equally responsible for the party's defeat.

The United States General Appraisers held that goods which reached this country before the signing of the Dingley act, but which were sent to interior points, and therefore not entered for consumption until a later date, should be taxed under the new law.

Page 4.

Adolph Keep, an alleged accomplice of Ralph Whittle, arrested for stealing books from J. J. Little.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation succeeds in having pier numbers abolished and street names substituted.

A. H. Fenn won the gold medal for the lowest score over the Country Club links at Westchester. Some excellent playing was seen by a young Canadian golfer.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission may issue an order in compliance with the petition of the American Warehousemen's Association, requiring railroads to publish on their tariff sheets a uniform time for the delivery of freight of all classes.

Page 5.

Alexander Cameron, a Scotch diver, tells a remarkable story of an encounter with a shark in Vera Cruz Harbor, and killing it.

Experts of the United States, England, and Canada met at the State Department in Washington to consider measures for the better protection of seal life in Bering Sea.

The Police Board met and indulged in their usual amenities. Commissioner Parker said he did not care for President Moss's ruling, and then promptly got into a row with Mr. Andrews.

Representative Lemuel Ely Quigg has returned to Washington. He says there will be no currency legislation by this Congress. He is opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks. He does not believe that Congress will take any action in the Cuban matter.

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A Brooklyn boy who sued the Nassau Company for $25,000 damages is subjected to an X ray examination before a jury.

At the meeting of the Fire Board yesterday, Battalion Chief Gicquel was promoted to the position of Deputy Chief.

Samuel J. Bloomingdale, while driving on Fifth Avenue, narrowly escaped serious injury, his team plunging into a trench near Central Park.

A nine-year-old boy arrested for setting fire to the Children's Home in Jersey City admitted he did it because he wanted to call out the engines.

The will of Charles A. Dana was filed for probate. It leaves to his wife all of the estate except The Sun stock, which goes to his son Paul in trust.

At the monthly meeting of the Trustees of the New York Public Library a plan was presented considering the advisability of forming a union of all the libraries in the city.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Third Department has agreed with Justice Chester in vacating the order compelling the local trust Presidents to appear before a referee. The court holds that the Attorney General did not properly draw the affidavits and that he can bring another action.

The time of Surrogate Fitzgerald, who is trying the Richardson will contest, was taken up yesterday largely with arguments by counsel as to the materiality and admissibility of certain testimony the defense sought to obtain from Homer W. Nichols of R. H. Bissell & Co. Such of this testimony as was admitted related chiefly to Mr. Richardson's property holdings in April and May.

Only 8 of the 108 churches called to Council by the Tabernacle Baptist Church accepted the call, and another attempt to hold a Council will be made on Dec. 8. Dr. Potter says the action of the churches was due to the publication of adverse action taken at an informal meeting of twenty pastors, and blames the Baptist Mission Society. In a pamphlet issued in answer to the publication, the Tabernacle people compare the methods of their opponents with the methods of secret assassinators.

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AMERICA'S REPLY TO SPAIN

Greatest Efforts Made to Stop Filibustering and Large Sums Expended to That End.

WEYLER TO HAVE AN OVATION

A Flotilla Will Go Out to Meet Him at Corunna, and He Will Be the Guest of Honor at a Luncheon.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—It is asserted here that the reply of the American Government to the last Spanish communication declares that the United States has made the greatest efforts to stop filibustering, and has employed many officials and expended large sums of money to that end.

According to a dispatch from Corunna, the port at which the steamer Montserrat, with Lieut. Gen Weyler, will dock, a flotilla of steamers will meet Gen. Weyler off the port, and he will be received with music and other incidents of an elaborate ovation. He will be the guest of honor at a luncheon immediately upon landing, and in the evening there will be fireworks. The Socialists are said to be planning a counter demonstration.

The Cabinet Council to-day decided to empower Marshal Blanco, Governor General of Cuba, and Gen. Primo de Rivera, Governor General of the Philippines, to grant amnesties.

A proposal to build two ironclads was also approved.

BLANCO'S MEASURES IN CUBA.

He Advises de Lome Regarding Reconcentrados and Grinding Cane.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, has received the following cable message from Gen. Blanco, Governor General of Cuba:

"Reconcentrados.—Extensive zones of cultivation have been organized. Daily rations are provided by the State. Work is furnished. They will be well treated, and can be employed by the planters. They have free transportation, and are protected in every way. Provincial protective committees have been formed, and have already entered upon their functions. They will continue to be organized in the remaining provinces, with the object of procuring the necessary relief funds. Subscriptions have been set on foot to relieve first necessities; everything that is humanly possible is being done.

"Grinding.—An edict is published to-day, not only granting permission to grind sugar, but advising that this be done, and offering the necessary military and civil protection. Not a moment is lost in attending to all immediate needs, which form the object of my personal attention. It is impossible to do more than I have done in the time that has elapsed. BLANCO."

TWO CUBANS ARRIVE.

One a Wounded Officer, the Other Had Been Abused in Prison.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamer Yucatan were two Cubans. One was F. B. Caballero, an officer in the insurgent army. He is wounded and has come to this country for surgical treatment. He refused an interview.

The other is Eduardo De Soto. He is covered with bruises, which he says are the result of cruel treatment he recently received during an incarceration lasting twenty-one days in the common prison in Havana.

"I do not want to say anything about my sufferings now," said he, "because my mother and sister are still in Havana, and might be made to suffer if I spoke of the outrage."

Consul Lee Starts for Cuba.

Consul General Fitzhugh Lee left yesterday afternoon on the Ward Line steamer Seguranca for his post at Havana. Just previous to his departure Consul Lee took luncheon at the Lawyers' Club as the guest of R. A. C. Smith. With him was a party of friends, among whom was ex-Consul General Williams. The party accompanied Gen. Lee to the steamer. He declined to discuss the situation and said that he did not know how long he would remain at his station.

Insurgent Victory Contradicted.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—It is officially announced that there is no truth in the report, emanating from insurgent sources, that the insurgents have captured the towns of Holquin and Mayari, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

SUDDEN DEATH OF H. H. BROWN.

Well-Known Railroad Contractor Expires on Board the Steamer Puritan in the Sound.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 10.—On the arrival of the New York steamer Puritan at the dock in this city it was said that a man who registered as H. H. Brown, a railroad contractor, on his way from New York to Boston, died aboard the steamer in the Sound about 7 o'clock last night. The Medical Examiner in this city said death was due to heart disease.

At the home of Mr. Brown, 2,078 Fifth Avenue, the news of his sudden death was confirmed last night. Mrs. Brown and six of the seven children were at Pittston, Penn., when the news reached this city. They were telegraphed to return home at once, and Dr. S. J. Walsh, the brother-in-law of the deceased, went to Fall River to bring the body to this city. The only one of the family in the Fifth Avenue house when the news of Mr. Brown's death was received there was Miss Mamie Brown, the oldest daughter. It was said that Mr. Brown left New York in the very best of health and spirits to attend to some business in Boston.

H. H. Brown was born in Kenmore, County Kerry, Ireland, fifty-one years ago. He came to New York when sixteen years old without a cent. He began his life here as a laborer in Central Park at 87 cents a day, and from this humble start won for himself a fortune estimated at over a million dollars and a reputation all over America as a railroad contractor. He was a partner with James S. Coleman, formerly the head of the Street Cleaning Department, with Sidney Dillon, and other well-known contractors. He contracted for the building of the greater part of the West Shore Road, built the Brighton Beach Road, and was interested in the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western and many Eastern and Western lines. His work was done and his fortune made in all parts of his adopted country.

Mr. Brown's trip to Boston was for the purpose of closing up his contract with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, having practically completed the raising of that company's tracks through the City of Boston, a work which it took him two years to accomplish. It was a million-dollar contract. He was interested in the Fourth Avenue improvements and other important works in New York.

A wife, four daughters, and three sons survive him. Mrs. Brown was Miss Walsh of Lee, Mass. Among the clubs of which Mr. Brown was a member were the Catholic Club, the Manhattan, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The arrangements for the funeral services will be made to-day.

More Queens County Bonds.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 10.—The Board of Supervisors of Queens County has authorized the issue of bonds worth $935,000 for the macadamizing of county roads in the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Newtown. Of this amount $490,000 will be expended in Hempstead, $325,000 in North Hempstead, and $120,000 in Newtown.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars buys a fine piano at 176 Fifth Av. KRELL and other PIANOS.—Adv.

GOLD FROM THE BRINY DEEP.

A New England Company Started with $10,000,000 to Extract the Metal from Salt Water.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Nov. 10.—The Electrolytic Marine Salt Company has been incorporated at Portland, Me., with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The purpose of the company is to wrest from the sea the gold that is held in solution, according to the promoters' belief, by a jealously guarded secret process. The discoverer of the wonderful process by which the gold is to be obtained is the Rev. P. F. Jernigen. He says there is one grain of gold in each ton of sea water, and by handling billions of tons of the salty water the company expects to amass a fortune exceeding the dividends of the Standard Oil Trust.

The first installment of stock to be placed on the market will comprise 100,000 shares. The company proposes to place a large block of the stock on the New York market. On the coast of Maine there is an abandoned gristmill, which will be used by the company in its first essay at recovering gold.

The inventor declares that a scientific experiment proved that sea water was impregnated with gold. The officers of the company are Mr. Ryan of Middletown, Conn., the President, and the Directors are the Rev. Mr. Jernigen and Mr. Tullar of Melrose, Mass., and Messrs. Usher and Russell of Newburyport. Mr. Wiswall of Nelson & Wiswall, Boston, is in charge of the enterprise.

BISMARCK'S EYES TROUBLESOME.

His Health Not Such as to Cause His Friends Special Anxiety.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Prince Bismarck, the ex-Chancellor, is again troubled by the affection of the eyes from which he has suffered periodically in recent years. But his condition is not such as to cause his family or friends special anxiety.

Count Herbert Bismarck, his eldest son, is now visiting the Prince at Friedrichsruhe, but no inferences unfavorable to the general health of his father are drawn here from the visit.

FELL FROM A WINDOW IN A FIT.

Unique Death of E. L. Craigmiles in Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 10.—E. L. Craigmiles, clerk in the First National Bank fell from a window in his room in the fourth story of the Eagle Hotel at 2 o'clock this afternoon and met instant death on the pavement fifty feet below.

The young man went to the hotel to have dinner, and proceeded to his room to wash his face and hands. He no sooner got into his room than he fell in an epileptic fit and in some manner managed to get out of the window. The window is three feet from the floor.

Craigmiles came from Cleveland, Tenn., and was sober and industrious.

GUNNING SEASON'S ACCIDENTS.

Henry Thum Shot by a Companion in Jersey—John Williams Wounded.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Nov. 10.—Henry Thum, a farmer at Martinsville, was shot and instantly killed to-day by Frederick Mayer of Irvington, with whom he went out to enjoy a day's shooting at the opening of the gunning season in New Jersey. Mayer's gun was discharged accidentally while Thum was directly in front of it.

NEWTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—John Williams, the twenty-five-year-old son of ex-Sheriff William Williams, had his hand nearly blown off by the explosion of a gun he was carrying in the woods near here to-day. It will be necessary to amputate the arm above the wrist in order to save Williams's life.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 10.—The woods in the vicinity of the Watchung Mountains were alive with hunters from dawn until sunset to-day. Rabbits, pheasant, and quail abound in large numbers. Reports are very favorable to good sport. The bags of the hunters were well filled this evening as they returned satisfied, but tired from their all-day tramp through the woods.

Fatal Accident Near Mount Holly.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 10.—Frederick Hoffman had his face blown off by the accidental discharge of an old muzzle-loading gun which he was handling in the woods near here to-day. The gun was a double-barreled one, and Hoffman was loading one of the barrels when the other was accidentally discharged. The entire load struck Hoffman in the face. Hoffman was thirty-five years old and married.

A BLOW TO BUILDING LOANS.

Kentucky Court of Appeals Decides Against the Associations.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 10.—The Court of Appeals to-day dealt a deathblow to nearly all the building and loan associations of the State. Louisville is the greatest sufferer. Already many of the associations there are being wound up by receivers. The Court some weeks ago ruled that the associations could not collect in excess of 6 per cent. interest from borrowers, and that shareholders who had borrowed could recover all over 6 per cent. paid.

The associations asked for a rehearing. This was denied by the Court to-day. As stockholders of building associations will hardly accept less than 6 per cent., it is obvious that the associations cannot pay if they charge borrowers only 6 per cent. Nearly all associations in the country charge in the neighborhood of 12 per cent., as otherwise they could not pay operating expenses and dividends.

DEATH OF A FEMALE HERMIT.

Remarkable Existence of Mrs. Barbette Offein in Belleville, Ill.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Nov. 10.—The death of Mrs. Barbette Offein at Belleville yesterday at the advanced age of eighty-two years closed the life of a remarkable woman. For thirty years she had led the life of a recluse, and during that time had spoken to no one but her husband, who also lived the life of a hermit.

A high board fence inclosed her home and she was never seen outside of that inclosure. A strange story is related as to the reason for her strange life. When she married her second husband thirty years ago she was a beautiful woman, fond of society. He insisted, it is alleged, that she wear out the dresses of his former wife before new ones were purchased. She refused to do so. When her own dresses wore out she made dresses of old rags and quilts. In Summer she went without shoes and in cold weather she wrapped rags about her feet. For twenty years she had rarely been outside her house, and never outside the high board fence until the day of her death.

The Yantic and the Canadienne.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—The investigation into the cause of the collision between the United States steamer Yantic and the Canadienne was closed yesterday. Mr. Govin in behalf of the United States claimed that the pilot of the Yantic should be held responsible, inasmuch as he had acknowledged changing his course, acting under a rule of the pilots which he knew was not law. The committee probably will not render a decision for a week or longer.

Steamship Maylands in Distress.

FATHER POINT, Quebec, Nov. 10.—The Allan Line steamer Norwegian, from Glasgow for Montreal, passed inward at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Capt. McNeil reports that he had the steamship Maylands of Hartlepool in tow from Nov. 1 until Nov. 4, when he lost her in a heavy gale and violent squall in 52.22 N. and 44.12 W., and could not find her again. He had towed her 264 miles toward St. John's, N. F.

TO DINE DON CANALEJAS

Political Significance Attached to Banker Juan M. Ceballos's Social Function.

LOCAL MERCHANTS INVITED

Intercourse with Spain's Special Envoy Expected, It Is Said, to Create a Sentiment Favorable to His Country's Cause.

The news leaked out yesterday that arrangements had been made by Juan M. Ceballos, the well-known banker and President of the Produce Exchange, to give a dinner to Don José Canalejas y Mendez, Spain's special representative to this country, who was sent here, it has been alleged, for the purpose of bribing members of the Cuban Junta. The intention was to invite a large number of prominent American citizens of New York to the dinner, which was to have been held at Delmonico's on Monday next. But yesterday a message came from Señor Canalejas stating that it would be impossible to attend, as he had been ordered to Havana at once.

The dinner has not, however, been abandoned. It has simply been postponed to some time in January, when Señor Canalejas is expected to return to this country. The dinner is to be given ostensibly for the purpose of affording Señor Canalejas an opportunity to meet representative American citizens and learn from them their views on the Cuban question; but a gentleman who had been invited to attend intimated yesterday that it was hoped by friends of the Spanish cause in this city that it would help to bring about a more friendly feeling here toward Spain.

Juan M. Ceballos, who is an American of Spanish descent, denied last night that he had contemplated giving such a dinner, but finally admitted that invitations for it had been issued, and that it had only been postponed.

"It was my intention," he said, "to invite about fifty well-known business men of the city to dine with Señor Canalejas, that he might talk with them in regard to Cuba and ascertain their views. Señor Canalejas, who has been Spain's Minister of Finance, is a friend of mine, and the dinner will be purely a social affair. It will positively have no political significance.

"I have never had anything to do with politics myself, and the gentlemen who were to be invited and who will be invited when it is held, in January, are not politicians nor holders of Government offices. They are prominent business men, and they represent commercial interests. It is principally for the latter reason that they are interested in Cuba. When I received the message you speak of from Señor Canalejas, stating that he had been ordered to Cuba, I had issued only a few of the invitations, and these had been sent to personal friends of mine. Señor Canalejas is not here in an official capacity."

"What is to be his mission in Havana?" he was asked.

"I do not care to be quoted on that subject," replied Mr. Ceballos, "and in fact I do not know. He merely informed me that he had been ordered there."

A gentleman who has been invited and who did not care to have his name used, was, however, less reticent.

"Señor Canalejas," he said, "has gone to Havana to assist in inaugurating the autonomical system of government there. Autonomy is in some ways better than independence for Cuba, so far as her perfect freedom is concerned, and when he returns to dine with us we will find that a great improvement has taken place in the island."

EXPECTANCY IN MADRID.

Senor Jose Canalejas Discusses the Situation of Spain in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Señor José Canalejas of Madrid arrived in Washington to-day, accompanied by Capt. Vega and Saint Aubin of Madrid. Señor Canalejas speaks good English, but with a marked Spanish accent. Discussing the feeling in Madrid on the Cuban question, he said:

"The feeling there is one of expectancy. But there is little or no feeling that a serious crisis will present itself between the United States and Spain, and there is no thought in well-informed circles that extreme measures or a resort to war will result. On the contrary, the action of the Spanish Government has given every hope of a continuance of the most friendly relations with the United States and of a satisfactory conclusion of the Cuban conflict. A complete change of policy has resulted from the accession of the Liberal Ministry, and the aggressive policy executed by Gen. Weyler is now succeeded by the more conciliatory methods of that peaceful soldier, Gen. Blanco. He has but just landed in Cuba, and there is little opportunity thus far to judge of the mild and beneficial policy he is charged with executing, but we in Madrid, who know his high character and the desires of those who send him, feel assured that good results will come from his mission.

"As to the autonomy which Spain now offers to Cuba, it is autonomy of the genuine kind, and it is tendered in the sincerest good faith, believing that it affords the surest guarantee of restoring peace to Cuba and giving prosperity to the island. In all internal affairs, the autonomy now offered will give the Cuban people entire freedom in shaping their own affairs. With such a policy in view, and with Gen. Blanco to put it into execution, there is every assurance that Spain will do all in her power to restore peace and prosperity in Cuba. Moreover, we look with confidence on the success of that policy. We are naturally desirous that our friends in the United States should recognize the complete change of policy which has occurred, and should co-operate with us in having it bring the beneficial results we look for."

HER PIPE CAUSED HER DEATH.

Long Island Widow Burned to a Crisp While Alone in Her Home.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Nov. 10.—Catherine Ward, a widow, and an inveterate smoker, was burned to death while alone in her home here on Monday night. Her body was not found until to-day, when the police were requested by neighbors to break open the house, as they had not seen her about as usual.

Mrs. Ward was in delicate health, and supported herself by working for a rubber company here. It is supposed that while she was smoking her pipe her clothing caught fire in some way, and before she was able to extinguish the fire she was overcome by the smoke and burned to death. The body was burned almost to a crisp. Her pipe and some tobacco were found lying on the floor beside her. In some manner the fire was extinguished, and the house was not damaged.

Train Wreck at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Chicago and Eastern Illinois passenger train No. 12, bound for Chicago, collided with a milk train on the Wabash Railroad at Hammond Junction today, while both trains were going at high speed. Six persons were seriously injured. Engineer Stoner of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois probably will die. A misplaced switch caused the wreck.

Bicyclist Hurt at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 10.—Mrs. T. A. McGill, the wife of a chaplain in the United States Navy, was knocked from her bicycle and kicked by a horse attached to a coach owned by Jacob Bauer this morning. She received painful bruises.

Waterspout at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 10.—A large waterspout last night rose in the ocean near here to a height of sixty feet. It was about fifty feet in diameter at the top, tapering to a point at the bottom.

STEWART SURE OF VICTORY

Was Elected Beyond a Doubt, He Says, and Will Support Laimbeer for the Speakership.

WEILL DERIDES HIS CLAIM

Laughs at the Idea that the Votes in the Nineteenth Assembly District Were Wrongly Counted—Records Compared.

Perez M. Stewart, Citizens' Union candidate for the Assembly in the Nineteenth Assembly District, who, it is thought, was elected, instead of Solomon C. Weill, the Tammany candidate, was so confident of going to Albany yesterday that he gave out a statement to the effect that he would support Mr. Laimbeer for the Speakership of the Assembly. This is looked upon in the light of a victory for the independent Republicans, for it adds substantially to their fighting strength, while it proves, they say, that Mr. Platt's strength in the Democratic Party is not so great as is generally believed, for Mr. Stewart always has been a Democrat.

Mr. Stewart was seen at the Colonial Club, Seventy-second Street and Boulevard, and when asked in regard to his reported election, said:

"I do not make any direct charges of fraud, but there has at least been gross carelessness or inefficiency among certain election officers in my Assembly district. So far as my investigations have been conducted, the discrepancies in the returns appear to have been the result of clerical errors. As to what may be discovered later, I am not prepared to say. That I was elected, I am absolutely certain, and I think that my plurality will run anywhere from 150 to 200."

"Will you stand by the platform of the Citizens' Union, on which you were nominated, and oppose Senator Platt in the Assembly?"

Will Be Strictly Independent.

"Now, just let me explain how I was nominated. I was nominated originally on the National Democracy ticket, indorsed by and put on the ticket of the Citizens' Union, put on the Jeffersonian Democracy, or George, ticket, and indorsed by the Seth Low Republican Club, the Good Government Club of my district, and the German-American Reform Union. If, as I firmly believe, I have been elected, I will stand in favor of any and all legislation which may be introduced, no matter by whom, which will be for the good of the public in general and my district in particular, but I am diametrically opposed to the Platt 'machine' control of the Assembly to such an extent that any legislation favored by it is railroaded through regardless of principle. I was elected on an independent platform to work for the interests of my constituents, and I shall do this regardless of the political downfall or uprising or any man or boss."

Mr. Laimbeer was seen at his home, 251 West Fiftieth Street, and asked what effect Mr. Stewart's attitude would have on the completion of the Assembly. He said that he would have to consult with Mr. Stewart before he could give any definite opinion in regard to it. He expected to see Mr. Stewart, State Senator Pavey, and others interested in the anti-Platt fight today, and probably would have a statement to make this evening which would clear up many questions now shrouded in a certain amount of mystery.

Candidate for the Speakership.

He admitted frankly that he was a candidate for the Speakership, saying, however, that it was only to help along the fight against the Republican organization. He admitted that Assemblyman Brennan of Brooklyn was not to be relied upon in the fight, but when asked if he thought that Mr. Brennan had aspirations toward the Speakership himself, declared that he did not know.

He refused to say what time had been set for the second conference of the anti-machine Assemblymen-elect and their coworkers, but from one or two remarks which he let drop it is believed that the meeting will be held to-day, although Mr. Laimbeer admitted that all those members who are aligned against Senator Platt might not be present.

"What do you think of the investigation of the charges of election frauds which is being made by the Citizens' Union?" he was asked.

"I have had so little time lately," was the answer, "that I have not paid much attention to the matter. I heard that Mr. Stewart and Mr. Okie were elected, but that is all."

Particularly interested in the claim of Mr. Stewart is the Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, who has been an ardent supporter of the Citizens' Union. He said yesterday that he was in favor of establishing a fund for the prosecution of all election officers and others who had disobeyed the law on election day, and that he was willing to subscribe to such a fund. In view of the fact that in so many election districts there have been charges of bribery and corruption, the officials of the Union are thinking seriously of adopting the plan recommended by Dr. Townsend.

Records Compared.

At the Union headquarters, in Twenty-third Street, last night, Boudinot Keith, P. M. Stewart, H. P. Okie, and others were busily engaged in comparing the records kept by their watchers with the returns obtained from Police Headquarters. In the case of Mr. Stewart, the returns from the Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District give to him but 12 votes, while the watchers' affidavits and books show that he received 96. In the Third Election District, the police returns accord him 19 votes, while the watchers are willing to swear positively that he received exactly 30 votes, 11 of them being straight National Democracy ballots, 12 Citizens' Union, 5 George, and 2 split tickets.

J. R. McGuire of 337 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, who was a Citizens' Union watcher in the Thirty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, has made affidavit that he counted 157 votes for Stewart, and that 6 votes cast for him which should have been counted were omitted. The police returns give Stewart in this district 154 votes. Many such reports have been made to Mr. Keith.

Solomon C. Weill, the Tammany opponent of Mr. Stewart, laughs at the idea that he was not elected, and says that the official canvass will give to him even a greater majority than he at first expected.

RICHMOND BOROUGH DISPUTE.

Order for a Recount Obtained by Cromwell's Supporters.

Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday granted a writ of mandamus against the Board of Canvassers of Richmond County on the application of the friends of George Cromwell, the Republican nominee for President of the Borough. The writ directs the board to canvass the original returns.

Mr. Cromwell has the indorsement of the Citizens' Union and all the independent organizations. Dr. J. L. Feeney, the regular Democratic candidate, claimed election by a majority of eighty-three votes, while Cromwell claims that he was elected.

Justice Maddox held that the police returns were presumptive evidence of Feeney's election, but not final.

WHY REPUBLICANS WILL RULE.

Hackett's Views as to What Will Happen in the Assembly.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in a statement made last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, gave his reasons for the belief that the Republicans will organize the Assembly.

"The returns, as canvassed officially this week, make it certain," he said, "that the Republican votes in the next house will exceed the Democratic by at least eleven. A Republican will be elected Speaker, and Republican ideas of government will prevail in the legislation of the session. The lower house will be in sympathy with the Republican Senate and a Republican Governor.

"There is nothing in the avowed principles of the Citizens' Union, as I understand them, which would compel men holding the ideas of either great party to abandon them and take up those of their old-time opponents. Even if such an absurdity were possible, there are still enough Republicans to guarantee that a Republican Speaker will preside, and legislation will be directed along the lines of established Republican policy."

RICHARD FOLSOM CLEVELAND.

The Clevelands' Son Takes the Name of His Maternal Grandfather.

PRINCETON, Nov. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have named their son Richard Folsom.

The boy is named after his maternal grandfather.

TWO KILLED NEAR LAMOKIN.

Charles Roberts and Charles A. Weed Prominent Manufacturers.

CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 10.—Charles Roberts, President of the South Chester Manufacturing Company, and Charles A. Weed, President of the Tidewater Steel Works, were killed to-night by a train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad near Lamokin.

Mr. Roberts was sixty years old; Mr. Weed sixty-five.

Mr. Roberts's death was instantaneous.

INQUEST ON A LIVE MAN.

West Virginia Negro Falls Thirty Feet from a Car—Coroner Called.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Nov. 10.—William Diggs, a young colored man, at Cumberland, Md., fell thirty feet from a car in the West Virginia Central Railroad's yards. He lay apparently dead for some time, and General Manager Bretz of the railroad notified Justice Anthony, the Acting Coroner.

The Coroner summoned a jury and proceeded to the place where the man lay and began to hold an inquest. Amid the proceedings Diggs got up and wandered off in a dazed condition, to the surprise of the Coroner and the jury.

TO FIGHT THE SUGAR TRUST.

Preparations Ready in San Francisco to Begin the Battle Jan. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The Chronicle says: Plans have been perfected and assurance is given that everything will be in readiness for fighting the Sugar Trust on Jan. 1, when the five-year contract of the Hawaiian planters at the Western Sugar Refinery will expire.

It will continue to handle that portion of the crop, say from 40,000 to 50,000 tons, which Claus Spreckels can control. Of the remaining 225,000 tons, 150,000 tons will be placed on the market by the California Beet Sugar and Refining Company, in which Welch & Co., George W. McNear, and their friends are the principal elements. Ninety thousand tons will be sent to New York, where it has already been sold to refineries independent of the trust.

The remaining 60,000 tons will be refined at the California Beet Sugar and Refinery Company's works at Crockett, on the Straits of Carquinez.

YERKES'S RAILWAY PROJECT.

Mayor Harrison Fears a New Scheme to Extend Chicago Franchises.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—If a special session of the Legislature is called Mayor Harrison fears Charles T. Yerkes may endeavor to secure the passage of a bill for an extension of his street railway franchises under the cloak of a revenue bill, by providing that the city, in return for extension, receive a certain percentage of the railway company's receipts.

This would be providing a revenue for the city, and the Mayor says he supposes it would be legally within any call of the Legislature to pass revenue bills. The Mayor, however, seriously questions the ability of the street railway magnate to pass such a measure. Such a scheme would relieve Yerkes from the necessity of appealing to the Common Council for an extension of his franchise, and would practically give him all he asked in the notorious Humphrey bills.

SHOT A MINISTER BY MISTAKE.

The Rev. J. H. Turner Killed by Detective Newbold Near Spartanburg, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 10.—W. H. Newbold, Chief State Detective, has been patrolling the rural districts of Spartanburg to intercept blockade whisky dealers. Today he saw a buggy driving toward him. He called to the driver to halt, and almost immediately fired. The occupant fell dead with a bullet through his neck. It proved to be the Rev. J. H. Turner, a Baptist minister, and one of the most influential citizens in the county. He had been elected to represent this county at a road convention, which meets here this week, and was on his way to the station. Newbold fled to Spartanburg, and was spirited out of town by his friends. The people would have lynched him if he had been captured. The greatest indignation prevails. The Governor has been notified. He said Newbold will surrender when a bond can be prepared

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A depression of considerable energy has moved from Montana to Wisconsin; it has caused light rain or snow on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau and throughout the lake regions, also brisk to high winds on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope and near Lake Michigan. It will probably move eastward, and brisk to high westerly winds are indicated for the lakes to-day. The pressure is relatively high on the South Atlantic coast and on the middle Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has risen decidedly in New England and in the Middle Atlantic States, also in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. It has fallen in the lake regions, the Mississippi Valley, and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature is lower in the Atlantic States and higher throughout the central valleys, the Southern Rocky Mountain slope, and central plateau. The temperature will rise to-day in the Atlantic States and lower lake region and fall in the lower Missouri and middle Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	39	40	45
6 A. M.	37	39	42
9 A. M.	45	43	49
12 M.	49	47	52
4 P. M.	45	49	53
6 P. M.	46	47	50
9 P. M.	46	45	48
12 P. M.	45	45	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....48¼
Weather Bureau.....45
Corresponding date 1896.....44
Corresponding date for last 20 years....47

The maximum temperature yesterday was 51 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; the minimum was 39 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 67 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 63 per cent.

MRS. NACK'S STORY TOLD

She Gives the Details of the Murder of Guldensuppe by Thorn with Her Help.

PRISONER REMARKABLY STOLID

The Woman Speaks in a Straightforward Manner to Surrogate Weller, but Becomes Aggressive Upon Being Cross-Examined by Mr. Howe.

Mrs. Augusta Nack confessed yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court of Queens County that she helped Martin Thorn, the barber and one of her lovers, to murder and butcher William Guldensuppe at Woodside, L. I., on June 25, and to drop fragments of his body in water and on land along Manhattan Island.

This confession reversed the theory of the defence of Martin Thorn, the man who is now on trial. Day before yesterday his counsel hoped to produce evidence that Guldensuppe had been seen alive in Germany since the time he is supposed to have been murdered, and to discredit the identification of the remains in the New York Morgue.

Yesterday questions asked of witnesses and remarks by the defendant's counsel showed that the murder and dismemberment of Guldensuppe will be admitted, and that an effort will be made to prove that Mrs. Nack did the murder, and that Thorn, at the worst, is only an accessory, drawn into the case by his love for the woman.

The little courtroom in Long Island City was the scene of enough dramatic incident for half a dozen plays. The testimony

looked up at him. She looked straight in his face as she told her story, and her expression indicated absolute candor.

She said the trouble began when Thorn, who was at home at night, and Guldensuppe, who was supposed to be her husband, and whose work at the Murray Hill baths kept him out all night, met one night in January in the flat. Thorn drew a revolver and attacked Guldensuppe. The bath rubber beat the barber, pounded him on his nose and eyes, took his revolver from him, and threw him down stairs. One shot was fired from the revolver, but it went harmlessly into a wall. Mrs. Nack went out to call a policeman. She found none, but when she got back she found Thorn at the foot of the stairs bloody and insensible. Guldensuppe was standing above holding the revolver.

A few days later Thorn sent a note asking for his clothes, and saying he was in a hospital. Two weeks later she saw him. His face and neck were yet blue with many bruises. She saw him after that and gave him money.

"He got no work, and I gave him money," was the way she explained this transaction, with just a suggestion of a catch breaking her voice. Then she added, firmly and decisively:

"After this I meet Thorn at Twenty-third Street and the Ninth Avenue, and I give him $20. He was very bitter against Guldensuppe then and wanted to kill him.

Always Gave Him Money.

"One night after that Thorn and me quarreled. He squeezed me by my throat until blood came from my nose and mouth. Then we had talk about hiring a house at Woodside. Thorn say he want Guldensuppe's head, and would kill him—that he would come some time to my room and kill him. I told him 'you better kill me,' but he say no, that no satisfaction to him, that he kill Guldensuppe some time and lock him up in my room and then put him in a trunk and send him away in an express wagon. I always say 'No.' I always give him money."

The woman sat with her feet squarely on the floor and motionless, her arms resting on the arms of her chair, her eyes raised steadily to the face of Mr. Weller, who stood a little to her right. Thorn sat twenty feet from her, almost directly in a line with her, a little to her right. A line drawn straight from half way between her and Mr. Weller would have gone to Thorn's chair. She did not look at him. He looked nowhere but at her. Both his feet were on the floor then, and he was patting them slowly, noiselessly, and regularly in order. Now and then his lips contracted, and he swallowed that invisible and intangible thing he had swallowed so often the day before.

"After that," Mrs. Nack continued, "I always do what that man tell me. I am always afraid of a man. He tell me he would buy something and squirt it in my eyes and Guldensuppe's eyes so we could not see each other any more, and then I could have Guldensuppe. After that I always do what he say. Then Thorn tell me to bring Guldensuppe to the house at Woodside and he kill him there. I always do what Thorn tell me because I am afraid. I always give him money because he have no work.

Then she went on to tell of the preliminary preparations for the murder, her eyes all the while lifted to Mr. Weller's face. Thorn told her, she said, he had found a nice place in the country, and she went with him and hired the house. Thorn gave the name of Braun and paid $15 for a month's rent. He said she should take Guldensuppe over there, where Thorn could kill him.

Guldensuppe Lured There.

"I went home after we hired the house," she said, "and when Guldensuppe came in I told him he should go over with me and look at the house, where I was going to start a baby farm. That was on Friday morning about 8 o'clock. We left New York between 9 and 10 o'clock, crossed the ferry, and took a trolley car to the door of the house."

Thorn's feet still patted the floor slowly, but his mouth was hard and bitter.

"We went in the yard together," Mrs. Nack continued. "Guldensuppe went up stairs in the house. He was excited, ant I am haff dedt," Thorn had staid there. I open de door because Thorn haff give me de key on Thursday."

As she came to this part of the narrative the woman's English became more broken, but her voice never faltered, nor did her eyes waver.

"I hear a shot," she said. "I am in the garden haff dedt. Then Thorn come down and say he have shot Guldensuppe, and he is dedt. He tell me to go away and come back at 5 o'clock."

A series of questions on details followed. Still keeping her eyes on the questioner's face, Mrs. Nack answered. Each "Yes" and "No" came clearly, almost musically, in a soft, well-modulated voice. The affirmative was always emphasized with a distinct nod, the negative with a decisive shake of the head.

She said she returned to the Woodside house at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. "Everything was packed up in parcels."

"Had you bought some oilcloth?"

"Yes."

"Is this it?"

Here the various samples of gaudy table covering, soiled and wrinkled, and the inside stained and streaked with blood, were produced. Mrs. Nack handled these with scarcely deferred rapid glance, eye over them carefully, looked back to Mr. Weller's face, and nodded to accentuate her decided "Yes."

"These were bought when?"

"I can't remember." (Promptly).

"You can't tell where you were on Thursday and Friday, except at the Woodside house?"

"No I am frightened. I am haff dedt."

Then she went on to say that when she returned to the cottage, Thorn gave her a parcel which he said contained Guldensuppe's clothes, and carried one which he told her was the head. They left together and took a "falery boad," on which she went forward, leaving Thorn behind.

Where the Head Went.

Presently he walked up to her and told her he had thrown his package overboard. She did not know what "falery" it was. Thorn told her he had put the head in plaster of paris. The outside wrapping on it was gray paper.

"What did you do with the clothes?"

"Made a fire in my stove and burned dem."

"Why did you go to the Woodside house?"

"Thorn he told me that the night before told me that I should go there."

The woman dropped her eyelids, shut her red lips, and seemed to ponder, then she said "Monday."

Mr Weller produced four photographs of Guldensuppe while alive, and handed them to Mrs. Nack, one by one. The lawyers moved about a good deal just then, and obstructed Thorn's view of the witness. The interruption seemed to annoy him, and he swayed in his chair and straightened himself, trying to peer above and around the obstacles, so that he might see Mrs. Nack and the pictures. Apparently he had an honest, intense curiosity to see how she would take them.

She looked each of them over carefully and critically, holding it in both her hands close to her face, as if slightly near-sighted. After inspecting each she said in clear, firm voice pronouncing the words quickly: "William Guldensuppe."

While counsel for the people were standing in whispered consultation Mrs. Nack's eyes followed them idly. Occasionally she glanced down at her silk cape. It was after one of these glances that she looked at Thorn, and it was then her eyes softened a moment and looked as if she were trying to tell him something with them.

Then Mr. Weller turned and asked Mrs. Nack why she had made her statement.

She became excited immediately.

"I make it," she said, "because I know I am for the people and for God, and because I want to free my mind. This thing is with me everywhere I went and everything I do. I want to free my mind and tell the truth."

She threw her hands out dramatically and sat straight in her chair, her voice broke, and she quickly drew a handkerchief from somewhere and wiped her eyes.

Thorn Grins at Her.

Thorn's mouth widened to a broad, unmistakable, derisive grin.

Mr. Weller turned with an "Oh! I forgot," and asked: "Did you ever receive any letters from Thorn?"

Mrs. Nack answered in a deprecating way, "Yes, I did." She was then using her handkerchief on her eyes with both hands and Thorn was yet smiling.

She took the letters one by one in her hands, inspected them closely, and nodded after she had satisfied herself about each. They were dated July 2 and July 6, 1897.

Mr. Howe now faced the witness. Her eyes blinked rapidly, as if the big diamond in his shirt front dazzled her.

He began immediately to offset any possible effect her tears might have on the jury.

"You carried the clothes of your dead slayer, who had been a husband to you, to New York and buried them, did you not?" shot at with a snap.

"Did you cry then, Mrs. Nack?" solemnly.

"No," with a shake of the head, after a moment of hesitation.

"But you cried to-day, didn't you? I want this to go on the record."

"Yes, I did."

Then he asked her if she cried when she brought the cloth to wrap Guldensuppe's body in while he was yet living, when she heard he was killed, when she was helping to carry his fragments away from the house. She answered steadily "No" to each question. But, she said, she had often cried. She had cried when Thorn told her to take Guldensuppe over to be killed. Yes! She was sure she cried then. Thorn again smiled.

Her Attitude Changes.

As the cross-examination went on, a remarkable change came in the woman's face. Her eyes narrowed, her face distinctly hardened, the corners of her mouth drooped more and more. She had been on the stand nearly two hours before Mr. Howe began, and was yet, from a little distance, a handsome, ardent, animated woman. In less than an hour he made her a truculent, lowering, surly, angry, frightened animal, with a coarse, bitter mouth, threatening eyes, and a ferocious face. Even her voice changed and hardened. Toward the last each "yes" was prolonged into a sibilant hiss, and each "no" was roughened into a snarling, contemptuous "naw."

She denied that she had ever behaved improperly with Guldensuppe or Thorn. Guldensuppe, she said, occupied her room in the day time, being at work all night. She denied that she had ever loved any man but her husband, from whom, she said, she was forced to part because he would not support her. At this allegation the spectators broke into hearty laughter, in which Thorn joined heartily. He was yet laughing after everybody else had finished.

Mrs. Nack coined a new expression. She said her love for Thorn was "frighty love"—that she did as he told her to do because she was afraid of him.

Then Mr. Howe led up to his climax and announced his new line of defense.

"Is it not true, Mrs. Nack," he said, in a loud, ringing voice, "that you shot Guldensuppe in the head in that upper room?"

Mrs. Nack started as if she had been shot. She drew herself suddenly erect, turned her head slightly aside, and gasped, with her mouth wide open. Then she spread her hands wide, turned her face sharply to the front again, and threw her whole body forward in the anger and emphasis of her "I did not."

"Isn't it true that you cut this man's body to pieces with your own hands?"

Again a gasp and gesture of horror and wrath and another "I did not!"

She acknowledged that she hired the cottage knowing Guldensuppe was to be killed in it. "I am afraid of Thorn. I do what he tells me to do," she repeated over and over.

Choking Made Her Love Him.

Asked again if she loved Thorn, she said: "Only after he choke me," and at that Thorn chuckled gleefully. In reply to further questions she said Thorn was always a gentleman—always acted like a gentleman with her.

She said she went up to the bathroom and the room in which Guldensuppe was shot. Describing the blood stains she found on the floor, she swept her right hand around her skirts and looked down, as if she could yet see them and did not like them.

In the five minutes she waited for the re-direct examination to be resumed, she became another woman. She swept her hands over and under her ears, putting back stray strands of hair with a distinctly feminine gesture.

After the noon recess she was more animated in her manner. The re-direct examination began with questions from Mr. Weller concerning a knife, said to have belonged to Thorn and to have been carried by him. To illustrate the length of this weapon the witness stood up with a dramatic gesture and on her right arm, with the index finger extended, she measured off with the edge of her left hand about ten inches. She said Thorn had showed her this knife several times. Once in Central Park he had produced it from a pocket where he carried it in a leather case and had told her if she did not do as he told her he would kill her with it. Eyes, lips, and head were all enlisted to express her meaning as she told of Thorn having given her this knife to throw away after the death of Guldensuppe. She is one of the few women who have no use of their eyebrows. Hers are absolutely immovable, never lifting, nor lowering, even when her forehead wrinkles in frowning.

She said she was afraid to throw the knife away and gave it back to Thorn, who "fired" it out of the surrey beside a road, the location of which she did not know. She further told of a revolver Thorn carried.

Mr. Howe then advanced again and began:

"Were you preparing to go to Europe?"

"I didn't know what to do." Mrs. Nack answered with a note of pathos in her voice and with an apparently involuntary feminine glance of appeal.

Thorn's Counsel Storms.

Mr. Howe refused to be placated. Gathering himself for an effort he stormed at the witness:

"Were you going to Europe or not? Now you answer yes or no."

Mrs. Nack hesitated a moment, considered as she studied her hands in her lap, lifted her eyes in another flash of appeal, and then hardened her face to renewed defiance, and nodded emphatically as she said "Yes."

"Why did you hesitate to answer?" asked Mr. Howe.

Here she resorted to the trick of turning to an interpreter. The question was either badly put or Mrs. Nack was shrewd enough to dodge it, for her answer was irrelevant:

"I didn't know what to do. I wanted to go to Europe because I couldn't pay my rent."

This gave Mr. Howe a new lead, and he promptly demanded: "Didn't you have $300 sewed in your corsets when you were arrested?"

"Yes."

"Yet you couldn't pay your rent?"

"Well, Thorn told me I should skip. I said no, but he said to me that I should get my money out of the bank. Truth is truth and—"

"Now, Mrs. Nack," interrupted Mr. Howe, curtly, "we don't want any homilies on truth from you."

He then called for the revolver found in Mrs. Nack's house when it was searched. It was produced—a new and shining Smith & Wesson, .32 calibre. It was handed to the witness after District Attorney Youngs had peered down the muzzle and inspected all the chambers and nearly everybody in court had dodged as the weapon was pointed first one way and then another.

She Gives Its History.

Mrs. Nack took the pistol gingerly in her left hand, holding it sideways, and then passed it into her right hand. She said she knew it. Guldensuppe took it from Thorn the time of the fight, took the bullets from it, and put it in a drawer in a closet. "He said," she added, "if I ever touched it he would do something to me."

"It was found in your house empty?" Mr. Howe asked with impressive emphasis.

"Yes."

The weapon was introduced as an exhibit for the defense.

During the afternoon, when she was off the stand, she insisted on returning to the court room and sitting on a bench to the Judge's left, against the wall. When men who had been talking to her bowed and left she half rose from the bench, bowed sedately, and showed a beautiful, even set of teeth in smiling.

The people made a vain attempt to introduce the original of a telegram signed with Guldensuppe's name, alleged to have been written and sent by Thorn to Mrs. Nack three days after Guldensuppe's death. Dr. Theodore K. Tuttle described the medical facts that convinced him that the three sections of body said to be Guldensuppe's belong to each other. He said a saw had been used in cutting the backbone at the neck, and the bones of the legs.

Other Identifications.

Five of Guldensuppe's fellow-workmen at the baths swore that the body in the Morgue was his, and told the marks by which they knew it.

August Petersen, Guldensuppe's nephew, gave similar evidence. He was brought up with Guldensuppe in Germany, and pronounced the name "Guldensooper."

Bernard Boula, a Frenchman, identified Thorn and Mrs. Nack as the couple who had called on him at his place in New York and hired the Woodside cottage under the name of "Braun." Mr. Boula's original conceptions of English and the persistence with which he called Thorn "Braun" amused everybody but Thorn, who seemed more interested in this testimony than any other, leaning far forward in his seat to hear it.

A recess was taken at 4:20 to allow the courtroom to be ventilated, but Juror Magnus Larsen being taken ill in the interval, court was adjourned until this morning.

It was officially announced that Mrs. Nack, having made her confession, had said she felt much relieved and almost happy, although everybody concerned insists that she has no promise of escape from trial for murder in the first degree.

On the other hand, it was said, on good authority, that Thorn's counsel had decided to acknowledge the general truth of the Gotha confession by Thorn, and to undertake to prove that Mrs. Nack is the principal in the murder, and that Thorn has been trying to shield her.

MRS. NACK AND THE MINISTER.

What the Rev. R. H. P. Miles Says About the Woman's Confession.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Nov. 10.—The Rev. R. H. P. Miles, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Ravenswood, to whom it is declared Mrs. Nack made her first confession, said to-night that he had not attempted to work on the Nack woman's feelings.

Mr. Miles said that he began to visit the jail at the request of Dr. George Thomas, the jail physician, who thought that he could do Mrs. Nack some good. Mr. Miles said that during his first few visits to the jail Mrs. Nack ridiculed his religion, but he kept on preaching in the jail corridor, and that on Sunday last he took as his text, "Those who claim him yet I will trust."

During the sermon Mr. Miles said that he noticed that Mrs. Nack was greatly agitated and that she was crying, and when he had finished he says that Mrs. Nack came to him and told him that she wanted to confess the murder.

Mr. Miles says that he told her that he did not care to hear the confession, but told her to pray to the Lord, and that she got down on her knees and did so, and that later she told him that the prayer had greatly relieved her, and that a great load had been lifted from her mind.

He then left her without hearing the confession. He says that yesterday Mrs. Nack sent for him, and that when he arrived at the jail she confessed the crime to him in all its details.

PRIEST PROBABLY MURDERED.

Body of the Rev. H. J. McPake Found in an Areaway in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The body of the Rev. Henry J. McPake, an assistant priest of the Church of the Annunciation, at Tenth and Dickinson Streets, was found this morning lying in an areaway in the rear of St. Paul's Academy, on Christian Street, above Ninth Street. The right side of the skull was fractured and he had been dead for some time; the nose was broken and there were bruises on the forehead.

The police are convinced that the priest was murdered, and the fact that his watch and purse, which he had last night, are missing, lends strength to this theory. There is not the slightest clue to the murderer.

Father McPake left his church about 9 o'clock last night to visit his father, who lives in the opposite end of the town. He did not reach there, and it is not known what brought him to St. Paul's Academy. The body was discovered by the janitress of that institution, and was promptly identified by the Sisters of Charity housed there. The priest was about thirty years old, of handsome presence, and a total abstainer. As the areaway where he was found is inclosed on every side, it is thought that his assailant, after robbing and beating him down, dragged or threw the body over the fence, to make it appear that he had stumbled and fallen.

FOOTBALL PLAYER DEAD.

He Was Injured While Playing Half Back at Swissvale, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 10.—William J. Keating, twenty-one years of age, residing with his parents in North Homestead, died last night from the result of an injury received in a football game at Swissvale ten days ago.

He was injured while playing half back for one of two teams engaged in practice, and has been sick ever since. His death came rather unexpectedly, and the case is now being investigated by the Coroner.

WOMEN'S CLUBS IN SYRACUSE.

New York State Federation Holds Its Third Annual Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs met in annual session in this city this morning, and will continue to-morrow and Friday. There are two hundred clubs in the federation, and each club sends two delegates to this, the third, annual convention. One hundred and fifty clubs responded to the roll call this morning. In the absence of the President, Mrs. William Montgomery, the convention was called to order by the Vice President, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of New York.

After the report of the Programme Committee, read by Mrs. Ellen Mitchell of this city, Mrs. L. V. L. Lynch delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Helmuth of New York. Mrs. F. B. Tanner of Groton gave the Corresponding Secretary's report, showing a gain of forty-one clubs during the year, an increase of 4,776 in membership over the 20,000 of a year ago.

Mrs. Milton Northrup, Treasurer, reported as follows: Receipts from April 7 to Nov. 9, 1897, $456.50, and balance on hand, $322.57.

At this evening's session an address upon "Shakespeare" was delivered by Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, Lit. D., of New York. Following the address was a short musical programme.

SUIT AGAINST WHITELAW REID.

Sculptor Alexander Doyle Asks the Supreme Court for $2,928.

The suit of Alexander Doyle, the sculptor, against Whitelaw Reid, editor of The New York Tribune, for $2,928, alleged to have been retained by Mr. Reid out of the Horace Greeley statue fund, came up for trial in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Cohen.

The plaintiff claimed that a committee was formed in 1873 to raise funds for the Greeley monument, and that he was engaged to make the statue which was afterward erected in Greeley Square. He alleged that Mr. Reid received contributions for the statue amounting to $2,928, which, he claimed, were never paid to him.

Mr. Reid's answer denied that he had retained that or any other sum; that the Greeley Monument Committee had any legal existence after 1879, and that any contract was made with the plaintiff for the construction of the statue. He said that various sums were forwarded to him to be used in connection with the committee's fund, which were expended as their donors directed.

Mr. Hotchkiss, attorney for Mr. Reid, moved that the Court direct a verdict for the defendant on a number of grounds; among them, that the committee ceased to exist in 1878; that in 1881 Mr. Reid, in order to carry out the construction of the memorial, had made an agreement to erect a statue; that the majority of the members of the committee of 1873 had consented to the disposition which Mr. Reid made of the funds in his hands.

Justice Cohen reserved his decision until to-day.

RIDING TO MUSIC.

Opening Ride at the Central Park Academy Well Attended.

The opening music ride of the season at the Central Park Riding Academy was given last night, and judging from the attendance it would seem that riding is becoming as popular as it used to be before the bicycle weaned some of its most ardent supporters from the sport.

The big tanbark ring of the academy was filled, for more than fifty couples took part in the music ride. The evolutions, since this was the opening ride and a number of beginners took part, were simple, but pretty. The movements were given under the command of F. Thulmer. As the season progresses, the figures will become more intricate. Among those who were in the saddle last night were: Mrs. M. J. Murray, John Haydock, Miss A. C. Ryan, J. E. Tcoker, District Attorney and Mrs. W. M. K. Olcott, Harry Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. Sturrdorf, Mrs. Lee, Miss Untermyer, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Callmann, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Donnelly, Elias Rothschild, Henry Young, J. J. Romer, W. A. Haviland, E. Herbert, T. G. Well, J. L. Graff, Miss Roselle, Miss de Pinna, J. Beck, and James Slater.

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BOSTON HOME MARKET CLUB

Nelson A. Dingley, Senator Lodge, and Others Speak at the Annual Dinner.

MR. HANNA UNABLE TO ATTEND

The Maine Congressman Says the Result of the Election Shows No Dissatisfaction with the McKinley Administration.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The annual dinner of the Home Market Club was held at Mechanics' Hall in this city to-night. The most distinguished guests were Congressman Nelson A. Dingley of Maine, Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut, Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, all of whom made speeches.

Charles A. Stott of Lowell, who presided, read the following message from United States Senator Hanna:

"Gen. Butterworth is my guest. His illness has developed into pneumonia. I have not the heart to leave him. But for this I should be with you. Please express my great regret to the Home Market Club and my best wishes for the success of your dinner. In behalf of the Republican National Committee, I thank the club for its most valuable services to the whole country, and I bespeak for it a long continuance of usefulness and of increasing influence."

President Stott said: "Loyalty to friendship is one of the characteristics of Senator Hanna, and I ask for three cheers for him." Three hearty cheers were given.

The President then introduced Congressman Dingley. Mr. Dingley, in opening, referred to his previous visit to the club during that period when "our free-trade friend was so industriously assaulting the McKinley tariff and protection as 'legalized robbery.'"

"Well, Mr. President," said Mr. Dingley, "a great many people in this country are wiser than they were five years ago. Some who study maxims rather than markets deny that there has been any restoration of confidence or any revival of business. Others who are not entirely blind to facts admit the improvement and insist that it comes in spite of protection from what they call 'natural causes.' Still others, like Bryan, contend that the improvement is only temporary because of a short crop and rise of wheat abroad, and that the business will presently grow worse unless we have 16 to 1 free silver on our hook. I leave our free trade friends to reconcile their antagonistic explanations of the failure of their theories, simply remarking that the common sense of the people concludes that the repeated coincidence between the protective policy and prosperity and between the overthrow of that policy and adversity established the relation of cause and effect, even though this cause be only contributory tendencies in modern business to periodic alternations of confidence and distrust.

Cheapening Due to Degradation.

"The abnormal cheapening of many products the past four years has been in a large part not a cheapening of wealth by economic processes, but by the degradation of man through lowering the standard of living, not only by a reduction of earnings, but also by depriving multitudes of workmen of the opportunity to use their labor. Such a cheapening process has killed enterprise, diminished the purchasing power of the masses, and beggared hundreds of thousands. In order to secure a restoration of prosperity it is essential that so much of the decline in prices as has been due to degradation of man shall be first offset by an equivalent rise in order that industries and business may recuperate, and American genius be set free to reduce cost of production and prices by levying on the forces of nature.

"I know that some of our free trade friends claim to see in the result of the recent elections evidences of popular dissatisfaction with President McKinley and the new protective tariff.

"When, however, it is considered that a falling off of the aggregate vote has always been an inevitable result of the relaxation from an intense strain, and that in every State in which an election was held the Democratic managers carefully avoided the tariff issue; gained their only victory in a protective State through an absurd attempt to run two Republican candidates for Mayor of New York City, while the Republicans captured a protection United States Senator in Maryland, heretofore arrayed against protection, it is difficult to see on what grounds it can be justly claimed that the result of the recent elections gives any support to the claim that it shows popular dissatisfaction with the successful administration of President McKinley or with the new protective tariff.

Popular Approval of the New Tariff.

"I have no doubt that popular approval of the new protective tariff will strengthen as the business and industries of the country get adjusted to its provisions. Permit me to say in closing that it is because the framers of the protective tariff which was so recently placed on the statute book believe that it will in due time bring forth such results that I unite with you to-night in congratulating the people of the country on the great success which has thus far attended the Administration of President McKinley, and on the return to that policy of protections under which the United States prospered so signally for thirty-two years prior to 1893, (when our monetary system was substantially the same as now,) and with prosperity rose to a height which was pronounced by acute foreign observers to be without a parallel in the history of the world."

Senator Lodge followed Mr. Dingley, and after him came Congressman Russell and Congressman Dolliver.

Senator Lodge in his speech made this reference to the election in New York:

"I want to say a single word first about the elections. The Republican Party is never afraid to look facts in the face. But while it is wise and manly to look facts in the face, there is no sense in drawing conclusions from falsehoods or looking falsehoods in the face. If we want to arrive at an intelligent conclusion in regard to the recent elections, we must compare them, not with the vote of last year, but with the vote of similar years.

"The figures show very plainly that, outside of New York, no party in the last twelve years has done as well as the Republican Party has done in the year succeeding a Presidential election in this year 1897.

"The State of New York was lost to us—a great disaster; I do not minimize it in the least—lost by a division of the forces which carried it triumphantly a year ago, and which, as the figures show, if united, could have carried it again this year." [Applause.]

Bad Weather for Adirondack Deer.

MALONE, Nov. 10.—About two inches of snow fell last evening in the Adirondacks. This is the first snow of the season. As there are yet five days more in which deer may be killed legally, hunters have availed themselves of what they consider rare good fortune, for the game can be tracked readily on snow. By daylight this morning many hunters were on the ground. Should the snow remain, more deer will be killed during the last five days of the season than in all the other days.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

10:45 A. M.—14 Macdougal Street; Mrs. Tesedo; damage, $15.

10:50 A. M.—716 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; Harris Grasman; damage, $20.

12:25 P. M.—518 Broome Street; S. Megalso; damage, $100.

2:45 P. M.—352 Fourth Avenue; Nicholas Moore; damage, $50.

6:10 P. M.—478 Third Avenue; Firend Brothers; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—129 Madison Street; Annie Eglison; damage, $150.

7 P. M.—169 Greene Street; Frank Grassbat; damage, $200.

8:10 P. M.—618 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; Joseph Eisle; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—571 East Seventy-fifth Street; E. C. Gerken; damage, $2,000.

10:45 P. M.—535 East Seventy-second Street; William Brown; damage, $20.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Nov. 10.—The Middlesborough Machine Works and foundry, one of the largest plants in the South, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The plant employed 250 men and was being enlarged for the purpose of doubling its capacity. Two hundred more hands would have been given employment. The loss on main buildings will reach $200,000. Some insurance is carried.

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HENRY JOSEPH, SR., DEAD.

Man Found Dying in a Jersey Swamp Expires in Egg Harbor City.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Nov. 10.—Henry Joseph, Sr., who was found, on Wednesday last, in the dense swamp about two miles from here, died in great agony at his home last evening.

Whether he wandered into the swamp or was dragged there is the problem that will probably never be solved. He was seen the night before at the Republican headquarters here, and when found the following day was in a horrible condition. He was not able to speak nor could be recognize his relatives.

METHODIST MISSIONARY WORK.

Receipts of $1,131,940 Announced at the Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The annual meeting of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church began to-day in the Arch Street Methodist Church, Bishop Walden presiding. The Treasurer's report showed that the cash receipts for the year ended Oct. 31 were $1,131,940.67, a decrease as compared with last year of $99,317.51.

The money was derived from conference collections, lapsed annuities, and sundry receipts. The total expenditures amounted to $1,130,169.11, leaving a balance of $1,771.56. This deducted from the net indebtedness of $187,914.34 on Nov. 1 of last year leaves the present net indebtedness $186,142.78. During the year $44,629.05 was received as special gifts. The report was gone over in detail during the remainder of the day after which the council adjourned until to-morrow.

CONFEDERATE WOMEN MEET.

Convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy began in this city this morning, and will last for three days. Delegates from 140 chapters in various parts of the country, both North and South, are present, including some of the most distinguished women in both sections. Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, the President of the association, called it to order at 10 o'clock in Lehman's Hall. After the opening prayer by the Rev. Dr. William M. Dame, an address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. D. Giraud Wright, to which a response was made by Mrs. Augustine T. Smythe. Reports were presented from State Presidents and chapter Presidents.

Mrs. Ellison Capers of South Carolina, in her report, spoke about school histories that treat of the civil war. Many of them, she said, were extremely partial.

Mrs. William H. Felton of Georgia made an appeal for the education of children who are descendants of Confederate soldiers.

The most important event of the day was the admission by acclamation to the organization of the Grand Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy in Virginia. The division numbers 2,000 women and is represented by about 90 delegates.

MORAES IN CALIFORNIA.

Leader of the Revolt in Guatemala Arrives at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 10.—The steamer Albion, which has arrived here from Mexcan ports, had as a passenger from San Benito to Santa Cruz, Prospero Moraes, the leader of the recent revolt in Guatemala. Moraes talked very freely among the other passengers about events in Guatemala. He was very bitter against Fuentes.

"If the traitor Fuentes had not been on Mexican territory," said Moraes, "my soldiers would have shot him down like a dog. He smuggled himself aboard a Pacific Mail steamer for San Francisco. If he returns to the country he has betrayed, the soil will be stained for the last time with his blood. It is no time to parley with traitors. I think he realizes this and will not return."

The Albion's passengers say that the distinguished Guatemalan carried a large amount of gold with him and patronized the poker game very liberally during the day he was with them on the steamer. Moraes was accompanied by Col. Lima and by one other officer in the revolutionary army. Moraes tried to charter the Albion before her arrival at San Benito to carry 2,000 Guatemalan soldiers now at Tapachula, down the coast to Acajutla to attack Barrios's army from the south. The steamship company declined the proposition.

WHEAT UP IN CHICAGO.

May Option Closed Yesterday Two Cents Higher than Tuesday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Every trace of the weakness which has prevailed in the wheat market lately disappeared to-day. Strong cables and reports of serious damage by frost in Argentine caused a very substantial opening advance, which was added to later by the large export engagements, May closing at a two-cent advance.

Wheat started with a gain of 1⅝c to 1¾c for May, opening trades in that option ranging from 90¼c to 90⅜c, and a somewhat excited demand existing at these figures.

The cause was the wholly unexpected jump at Liverpool, where advances of from 1½c to 2½c per bushel were recorded before trading commenced here.

This, it was soon explained, was due to a Buenos Ayres dispatch to The London Times, stating that the wheat and flax crops of Argentina had been injured severely by frost. Great efforts were made to discredit the frost news, but it was too well authenticated to be disbelieved.

The opening advance, of course, attracted selling orders from the start, which considered the rise too sharp and sudden to be maintained. Such selling kept the price from getting higher than it opened for about an hour, but all efforts of the heavier shorts, who refused to buy "on the bulge" and dared do nothing to help depress the price, except in the way of talking it down, could not accomplish more than a five-eighths-cent reaction from the highest point of the opening range.

The market sold down very gradually to 90¼c, then back and forth between that price and 90¾c, but by noon was selling around 91c. The market ruled stronger near the end, May closing at 90⅝@91c.

$2,635.32 for a Brooklyn Company.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The State Board of Claims made an award of $2,635.32 to the E. S. Higgins Carpet Company of Brooklyn. In 1892 the Controller levied a tax of $1,350 and in 1893 of $750 on the capital franchise and business of the company. After the company had paid these taxes it was discovered that the Controller had no right to levy the taxes, as the company was a manufacturing company doing its business in this State. The Legislature authorized the company to bring a claim against the State to recover the money which had been taken unlawfully. The award made to-day settles the original claim with interest.

Another Burglary in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, Nov. 10.—The residence of Charles H. Young, a New York lawyer, was entered by burglars late last night. They took Mr. Young's watch, valued at $150, from his room, and also secured all of Mrs. Young's jewelry, valued at $1,000. They paid no attention to a lot of valuable silverware. Mr. Young was not awakened and did not miss the jewelry until this morning.

Respite for Murderer Burgess.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Gov. Black to-day granted a respite of two weeks in the case of Charles Burgess of Cayuga County, who was sentenced to die the week beginning Nov. 22. The respite was granted in order to allow the counsel for defendant to make a motion for reargument of the case before the Court of Appeals.

IN EAST AFRICAN WILDS

Dr. Daniel Giraud Elliot Lectures at the American Museum of Natural History.

A SAVAGE SULTAN'S VISIT

Nearly 1,000 Persons Listen to the Lecturer's Vivid Description of His Adventures During Five Months in "The Unknown Land."

One of the most interesting lectures ever given in this city was delivered last night at the American Museum of Natural History under the auspices of the American Ornithologists' Union before an audience of nearly 1,000 persons by Dr. Daniel Girard Elliot, Fellow of the Royal Society of England, on "A Naturalist's Expedition to East Africa." The lecture was illustrated with over 100 colored stereopticon views from photographs taken by Dr. Elliot's assistant, Mr. Akeley, who accompanied him on a five months' tour through the "Unknown Land" in the interest of the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago, for which institution Dr. Elliot was to collect rare specimens of animals and other objects peculiar to the African wilds.

After describing the start and final landing at Aden, Dr. Elliot amused the audience by an account of the difficulties incurred in breaking camels that had been unaccustomed to carrying loads, to their work. Speaking of his experience in this direction he said:

The Willful, Necessary Camel.

"A camel has all the appearance of meekness and patience above all other beasts, but his appearance belies his character. The first thing necessary is to have him kneel at command, and to this he objects with all his might, keeping up continuously an angry roar that drowns all other sounds. He will mark his opposition with kicks and bites, and he has a far reach and a powerful jaw.

"A rope fastened to the head is carried behind the foreleg at or below the knee and this is pulled until the head is drawn toward the ground, the knees bend, and the animal is forced to come to the position desired to received its load."

It took Dr. Elliot's head man two weeks to break in three camels, and then the party started from Berbera into the interior. The lecturer explained that the territory he had to traverse was the Somali country, called by the Arabs Bar--ajam, "Unknown Land," and that until recently every expedition that had started out in that direction had met with disaster, the white men in most instances suffering death either at the hands of the savage and warlike tribes or on account of the dreadful climate.

Head Man Had Been with Stanley.

The explorer's head man was Dualla Idris, who had been with Stanley and Count Teicke, and had acted in the dual capacity of guide and head man, by which is meant leader of the caravan, for fifteen years. His services proved invaluable, as he was both honest and courageous, besides knowing the territory thoroughly.

Describing the climate of the region, the lecturer said that the heat was so intense that after trying to sleep on a couch for several hours, he would arise and find sheets, clothes, couch, and everything about him literally drenched, and it was necessary to put out everything into the sun to dry.

As the party proceeded into the interior it encountered hardly anything but dreary stretches of hot, bleak desert, with rarely a redeeming tuft of grass or vegetation. Water, when it was to be had, was generally of the color of pea soup and almost undrinkable, as when stored for a day it became putrid.

However, the object for which the party had undertaken the journey was carried out, and some beautiful specimens of rare animals, such as the koodoo, an antelope of great beauty and corresponding rarity, a wild ass, a hartebeest, and several kinds of scarce antelopes were secured.

An amusing incident of the journey was the visit to Dr. Elliot of the Sultan Nur of the tribe of the Habr Yumis. In giving an account of the visit the speaker said:

The Sultan's Visit.

"We had just made ourselves comfortable in our tents when we heard the sound of approaching horsemen, and judging from the noise they made there must have been a great many of them. Suddenly a messenger appeared and advised us that his Majesty, the Sultan Nur of the Habr Yumis asked the honor of an interview with the great white chief. I granted the desired permission, and a few minutes afterward the band, the Sultan at its head, made its appearance. It included all the male members of the royal household, and as they came up they all chanted a weird song of welcome. Presently the Sultan dismounted and sat down in the only high-back chair I had to offer.

"In the meantime the other members of his party were executing some daring feats of horsemanship, winding up with a sham battle in which they displayed wonderful agility and skill. The Sukan talked to me about the many wars he had been in, and finally desired some medicine for a world of ailments from which he was suffering, the principal being a number of wounds on his leg, which he had sustained during the latest war in which he had been engaged, and which had been treated as all ailments are by those

COUNTRY PARTISANS SULK

Discontented with the New York Republican Organization Leaders.

RAINES A JONAH, THEY SAY

His Liquor Law Amendments a Monumental Mistake and Equally Responsible for the Landslide at the Polls.

Up-country Republicans take a gloomy view of the future of the State organization. While dyed-in-the-wool partisans profess to find satisfaction in the fact that Seth Low was not elected, yet that does not, they say, compensate them for the defeat of Judge Wallace and Gen. Tracy.

Judge Alfred D. Kennedy of Madison County, in conversation with a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in Morrisville, voiced what seemed to be the country organization sentiment when he said:

"We are sorry that Gen. Tracy was defeated, but glad that Seth Low was not elected. Country Republicans took no interest in the State election; their attention was directed toward New York City. It looks now as though Greater New York was a mistake. Brooklyn, at least, was a Republican city, and it might have remained one, had it not been for the party division on the Mayoralty nomination. The Raines law amendments, too, were a monumental mistake. They should not have been passed."

No small share of country criticism is directed at Senator Platt and the organization leaders of Greater New York. Many of the country managers are asking what difference existed in the political records of Seth Low and Judge William J. Wallace that the one should have been rejected as a Republican possibility for Mayor and the other accepted as the nominee for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Light Vote Not Due to Storm.

It is pointed out that in some districts in Madison, Onondaga, Oneida, and other interior counties the Republican vote fell off from 25 to 50 per cent. It is said that this was not due so much to the severe storm of election day as to the utter lack of interest in the result on the part of Republicans, and a feeling that the present policy of party management was wrong.

It is also charged that the amended Raines law had as much to do with the defeat as anything else. The leaders assert that the original law was satisfactory to the country residents, but that when the amendments were passed sentiment changed. It was said that the country liquor dealers and hotel keepers voted almost solidly against Judge Wallace and the Republican nominees for Assemblymen, and that they influenced a considerable vote besides.

Senator Raines is said to have cherished the belief that his law and amendments would popularize him and lead to his nomination for Governor next year, but the country Republicans declare that if the mistake of putting him forward is made he will be badly beaten.

Leaders Say Quarrels Must Stop.

The organization leaders say that all factions must get together in order to save the State next year, for if the factional quarrels continue the Democratic State ticket will be elected and a Legislature chosen which will name a Democrat to succeed Senator Murphy. On the other hand, the anti-Platt Republicans declare that they will not listen to any overtures that do not comprehend a virtual reorganization of the party in the country. In the western counties this sentiment is stronger than ever before. There, more than in other counties outside of New York and Kings, the anti-organization movement is developing along legislative lines.

In Erie County Assemblyman Henry W. Hill is leading the anti-Platt forces in their effort to prevent Senator Platt from dictating the organization of the Assembly. Mr. Hill, it is said, is a candidate for Speaker. He comes from the Second Erie District, which is strongly anti-Platt, and it is asserted that he will not caucus with the organization Republicans on the Speakership.

Platt's Efforts to Retain Control.

Senator Platt and his lieutenants are making a strong effort to get seventy-six Assemblymen to agree to caucus on organization and abide by the result. The country leaders have been directed to get their Assemblymen in line for J. M. E. O'Grady for Speaker and Col. Archie E. Baxter for Clerk.

In Albany it is asserted that the reports received from the organization leaders show that Senator Platt will control the votes he needs in the caucus, and that the Assembly will be organized as he shall direct. It is even said that, to insure this result, drastic measures will be taken, but what these measures will be is not explained.

Many friends of Senator Platt, however, advocate a policy of conciliation. They say that, under the conditions which at present prevail in the party, he cannot afford to do anything calculated to widen the breach between the factions.

WILL NOT SUPPORT WORTH.

Citizens' Union Has No Use for His State Organization Scheme.

Jacob Worth's proposition for an extension of the Citizens' Union organization to take in the entire State does not meet with the approval of some, at least, of those entitled to speak for the Union. John C. Clark, Secretary of the Executive Committee, said yesterday that Mr. Worth was not authorized to outline a policy for that organization.

"Mr. Worth is not a member of the Union," he said, "and I don't think the organization has any intention of extending its field of operations beyond the limits of this city, as he proposes.

"The existence of the Executive Committee ceases with the end of the campaign, and a meeting to-night at the old headquarters, at 39 East Twenty-third Street, will be devoted to closing up finances and generally disposing of business details. It is highly improbable that Mr. Worth's State organization scheme will be brought up. The Committee of Organization will meet on the 17th, when the question of the continued existence of the Union will be decided.

Mr. Clark pronounced the report that Mr. Low would be made permanent President of the Union "newspaper gossip."

WORTH MEN SURE OF VICTORY.

Believe They Can Defeat Platt's Plan to Abolish Ward Committees—Woodruff for Harmony.

The Worth Republicans in Brooklyn were confident yesterday that when the Platt plan for the abolition of ward committees comes up at the next meeting of the County Committee they will be able to defeat it. Aside from the fact that many of those who voted against them at the meeting on Tuesday night are expected to vote against the amendments concerning ward committees, the Worth men point to the fact that a three-fourths vote will be required to pass the amendments, and that that cannot be secured.

The evident feeling between the Platt and Worth factions has spurred those Republicans who favor harmony to renewed efforts. A report that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff favored the expulsion of the Low men from the organization drew forth a letter from Senator Brush to Mr. Woodruff asking whether the rumor was correct.

Mr. Woodruff yesterday sent a reply to Dr. Brush in which he emphatically denied that he was in favor of such a drastic proceeding. On the contrary, Mr. Woodruff advocated harmony, proposed to bury past differences, and declared he would do what he could to bring about a unification of Brooklyn Republicans.

WORTH MAY BE OUSTED.

Jacob Worth's Nephew in Danger of Losing His Police Captaincy.

A movement is said to be on foot in Brooklyn to test the legality of Jacob T. Worth's appointment as a Police Captain. Capt. Worth is a nephew of County Clerk Jacob Worth, and was made a Captain by an act of the Legislature. He had been Captain of the Flatlands police, and when that place became the Thirty-second Ward of Brooklyn it was necessary to appeal to the Legislature to prevent him from being reduced to the rank of patrolman as a member of the Brooklyn force.

Since the courts have decided that the Legislature had no right to lengthen the terms of District Attorney Backus and Coroners Coombs and Nason, some policemen think that an appeal to the courts will result in the ousting of Worth.

CANDIDATE IGNORES TAMMANY.

Westerner Applies to Van Wyck for Post of Corporation Counsel.

Henry W. Scott, a lawyer, who is thirty-three years old, and has been a resident of New York one year, has begun a novel campaign for the post of Corporation Counsel under the next administration. Instead of seeking to make himself solid with Mr. Croker, Mr. Sheehan, and the other leaders of Tammany Hall, he has addressed a voluminous typewritten application to Mayor-elect Van Wyck direct, and upon the indorsements to that document he rests his chief hopes of success.

Mr. Scott came to New York from Oklahoma, where he was at one time Associate Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court, and afterward Judge of the United States District Court. He was Register of the Land Office at Larned, Kan., under Mr. Cleveland. He is the author of five law works—Scott's "Probate Law and Practice," "Powers, Duties, and Liabilities of County Officers," "Township Officers," "Distinguished American Lawyers," and "Evolution of Law."

His application for the Corporation Counselship is said to be backed by Judge John F. Dillon, and among his indorsements, as presented to the Mayor-elect, are letters from Senator Cullom, Senator Cockrell, ex-Senators Ingalls and Peffer, William F. Vilas, William J. Bryan, Representative Bailey of Texas, and United States Circuit Judge Caldwell.

Judge Scott has a law office at 99 Nassau Street. His friends do not consider the fact that he is a new-comer any bar to his aspirations, and point to the fact that many of the principal public offices in New York are held by men who came here from other cities.

FIVE DISTRICTS CANVASSED.

Board of Aldermen Begins the Work of Canvassing the Returns.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday morning began the work of going through the election returns as the Board of County Canvassers. Chairman Oakley called the board to order at 10 o'clock, and Alderman Wund read the figures from the First District.

Five districts were completed before adjournment was taken for the day. There were no contests in any of these, and the figures were found to be practically the same as those given in the published police returns.

NEW TROLLEY FOR BROOKLYN.

The Cross Country Railroad Company, to Connect the City with Jamaica and Flushing, Incorporated.

The Cross Country Railroad Company filed its certificate of incorporation yesterday. It is understood that some of the principal men of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company are interested in it, but that the only direct interest which the Nassau Railroad itself has in the new enterprise is as a possible feeder for its lines.

The route will be largely over private property, which has already been secured. The new line will be fifteen miles long, and will connect the villages of College Point, Whitestone, and Flushing with Jamaica and the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn. By changing cars at the latter point, passengers can reach the Brooklyn Bridge by either the Nassau Railroad or the Kings County Elevated Railroad.

The company has a capital stock of $250,000. The Directors are Joseph McClean, Andrew A. Halsey, Theodore Bernard, Charles H. Kelby, George Kellar, James Crowley, Francis Bacon, James Erwin, and Charles Brandon of Brooklyn.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Henry Caspar, an ex-Policeman, Arrested in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Henry Caspar, an ex-policeman of this city, was arrested to-day charged with conspiracy in the alleged wholesale naturalization frauds, for which Eugene J. Lindsay, John A. Merrick, and Richard W. Merrick were yesterday held in $5,000 bail for trial. Caspar's connection with the alleged naturalization frauds is said to have been in the capacity of a "steerer."

Caspar is charged with having brought in 106 men in one day, all of whom received papers from the alleged principals. The papers, it is said, were all issued in the back room of a saloon near the City Hall.

PLAGUE IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

Over Twenty Monks Die and Chinese Perish by Hundreds.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 10.—Bubonic plague has broken out in Southern China, and though scarcely more than this fact was known in Hongkong four weeks ago, it was feared that the dreaded disease would spread rapidly if it reached Canton and other great cities.

Most of these cities are compactly built and the sanitary conditions are very bad, being similar to those of India. Plague first made its appearance at Shiu Hing Fu, where the large monastery Ting U Tsze is situated. Between twenty and thirty monks died within a week after the plague appeared. The others fled to the mountains. Chinese died in that vicinity by hundreds.

FORMOSA STILL UNCONQUERED.

Rebels Receive Arms and Ammunition from the Chinese Coast.

TACOMA, Nov. 10.—The rebellion in Formosa continues, and it seems impossible for the Japanese Government to suppress it. Six officials of the Formosan Government were attacked by natives early in October while making a tour of investigation. Five were killed and one escaped. Over 200 rebels attacked the Bitokaku lighthouse, intending to destroy it and thereby wreck Japanese vessels due that night. They were driven back by the troops.

Frequent reports of outbreaks on the part of Chinese rebels are received at Taipeh, the capital, and in several districts military rule again prevails. The rebels have recently received another consignment of arms and ammunition from the Chinese coast. The Japanese are planning to establish strong military posts on the borders of territory where rebels are numerous and to enact laws for their stricter punishment.

Emma Willard Association.

About forty members of the Emma Willard Association were present at the annual meeting of the association at the Windsor Hotel yesterday. Mrs. Russell Sage was re-elected President by a unanimous vote, and Miss Kate Hudson, a granddaughter of Mrs. Emma Willard, was elected Recording Secretary, succeeding Mrs. Baltzell. The other officers elected were: Vice Presidents—Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. John Hudson Peck, Mrs. Randolph Townsend, Mrs. Charles E. Patterson, Miss Sarah H. Willard, Mrs. Henry L. Palmer, and Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson; Corresponding Secretary—Miss R. M. St. John; Treasurer—Mrs. Titus Eddy. The following Directors were chosen, to serve until November, 1900: Mrs. G. B. Colgate, Mrs. J. D. Archbold, Mrs. J. Shipman Sharpe, Mrs. James Mohr, and Miss Amanda Bedell; Directors at Large—Mrs. H. B. Nason, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. George P. Ludlam, Mrs. Nicholas Williamson, and Mrs. Charles Gardiner.

Statue to Gen. Josiah Porter.

A committee has been formed and $15,000 subscribed for the erection on the parade ground at Peekskill of a statue to the late Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter. Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery is Chairman and C. L. Robinson of 695 Broadway is Secretary of the committee.

High-grade Plumbing Fixtures.
The Meyer-Sniffen Co., L't'd, 5 East 19th St.—Adv.

AMONG THE RARE LEATHERS
used by the Gorham Co., Silversmiths, in the manufacture of Fine Silver-mounted Card Cases, Pocket Books, etc., that made from the skin of the elephant is valuable for quality of surface, beauty of color, and durability.
GORHAM MFG. COMPANY
Silversmiths
Broadway and 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

TARIFF PROTESTS OVERRULED.

Another Far-Reaching Decision Is Made by the United States General Appraisers.

Section 33 of the Tariff act was construed by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday in a manner that will disappoint a hundred or more importers whose protests are overruled. This section relates to the assessment of duties on goods consigned to interior points, and deals particularly with cases which arose under the Treasury Department's interpretation of the exact time that the new Tariff act went into effect.

The point at issue was whether foreign goods arriving in port prior to the operation of the new law, but entered for consumption at an interior port some days after the new law had taken effect, should pay duty under the old or under the new law. Importers in different parts of the country representing importations aggregating several hundreds of thousands of dollars are affected.

The board investigated several typical protests covering various kinds of merchandise, and the opinion was written by ex-Judge Henderson M. Somerville. In no instance were the duties paid, the goods withdrawn from bond, or permits of delivery issued until July 28. In every case the Collectors assessed duty under the new Tariff act, while the importers declared the goods were dutiable under the old law of 1894.

The board overrules all protests, and holds as follows:

1. That importations of goods which arrived at New York or any other original port of entry, and were duly entered for consumption prior to 4:06 P. M., (Washington time,) July 24, 1897, are dutiable under the Tariff act of 1894.

2. Where goods arrived prior to said hour, but were not entered and duties paid until afterward, they are dutiable under the Tariff act of 1897.

3. Where such goods arrived at any original port of entry prior to said hour, and were entered under bond for warehousing, transportation to interior ports, or any other purpose, (without payment of duties and issue of permit of delivery,) they are dutiable, on withdrawal from bond or warehouse, under the act of 1897.

4. The phrases, "for which no entry has been made," and "previously entered," occurring in said Section 33, refer to the entry of the merchandise and not to the entry of the vessel.

The importers affected by this decision have the right of appeal to the United States Circuit Courts.

MEYER MURDER TRIAL.

The Twelfth Juror Secured—O'Hare Gains an Advantage in the Preliminary Skirmish.

The twelfth juror to try Constantine Steiger, alias Fritz Meyer, for the murder of Policeman Frederick Smith, was secured very soon after the morning session of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court was begun yesterday morning. His name is Adolph Loeb, a clothing salesman, who resides at 52 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. He testified that he was out of town from the time of the shooting until Monday night, and had not read of it until Tuesday night.

Assistant District Attorney Philip B. Carpenter opened the case and spoke briefly. He recited the story of the shooting, said the people will prove that Meyer, as he is indicted, committed the murder while committing another felony. The admissions of the defendant himself, said Mr. Carpenter, will be sufficient to convict him of murder in the first degree.

The entire effort of the defense yesterday and, as intimated by Mr. O'Hare, their main effort throughout the trial will be to prevent the admission in evidence of any confession made by the defendant. In the preliminary skirmish along that line, Mr. O'Hare won the first victory. Anthony Schmitt, an architect, gave a description of the interior of the church, and Emil Reisching, an electrician, swore that the electric burglar alarms attached to the two poor boxes led to the bedroom of Brother William in the rectory adjoining the church, and were in good working order.

Then Policeman Conklin of the East Fifth Street Station gave an account of the doings of the party of three who, with Smith, went into the church after the alarm was sounded. He was corroborated in the main by Otto Dengler of 35 Avenue A. Mr. O'Hare could not shake the testimony of either witness.

A hitch occurred in the proceedings when Mr. Carpenter attempted to get Dengler to detail a damaging conversation he had with Meyer in Coroner Hoeber's office. Mr. O'Hare objected and the Court sustained him.

At the afternoon session Mr. O'Hare cross-examined Policemen Conklin and Ryan, who arrested Meyer. Capt. Lees of Brooklyn and Capt. Herlihy will take the stand to-day.

Booksellers' League Smoker.

A mock book auction furnished a great deal of entertainment for the members of the Booksellers' League, which held its last smoker of the year at Gramercy Lyceum, on West Twenty-third Street, last night. Acting as auctioneer, C. E. Butler disposed of a choice assortment of "Plugs," "N. G.," and "In the way" books. A member who bid off "Toilers of the Sea," Victor Hugo, found a live crab in his package. "Great Writers" was a stilographic pen, "Stable for Nightmares" was a nightrobe, and the other sales were in a similar vein. W. H. Parker, F. D. Lacy, and J. A. Holden were in charge. At their January meeting the league members expect a number of well-known speakers, who will discuss "The Department Store: Is It Possible to Compete with It?"

Miss Richman's Anniversary.

Miss Julia Richman, Principal of Grammar School 77, will to-day celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her first appointment as a teacher in the public schools. Preparations for celebrating the occasion that were being made by several influential persons connected with the public schools were discontinued at her request. Miss Richman is a Director of the Educational Alliance and the Hebrew Free School Association, Vice President and Chairman of the Committee on Normal Training, and the Jewish Religious School Union, editor of "Helpful Thoughts," and Chairman of the National Committee on Sabbath School Work of the Council of Jewish Women.

Prayer Service at Cooper Union.

A "Service of Prayer and for the Exposition of Scripture Concerning Prayer," was held at Cooper Union yesterday afternoon. The Rev. H. T. McEwen of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church presided. The Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and the Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn made the principal addresses. The Rev. Dr. D. S. Toy and the Rev. R. G. Pearson of North Carolina, an evangelist, also spoke.

Wing to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Sisters of Charity have engaged William Schickel, architect, of 111 Fifth Avenue, to erect an extension to St. Vincent's Hospital at an expense of $250,000. This wing will be on the Eleventh Street side, and will be devoted exclusively to non-paying patients. The ambulance service is also to be considerably developed.

COST OF THEIR CAMPAIGN

Expense Bills Filed with the County Clerk by Candidates Offer a Curious Contrast.

WOULD-BE SHERIFF SPENT $4

Others Who Went In for Music and Refreshments Paid Thousands—President-Elect of Manhattan Borough Spent Only $517.70.

Further statements of expenses incurred in the recent election campaign were filed by candidates in the County Clerk's office yesterday as follows:

Augustus W. Peters, Tammany's successful candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, spent $517.70, for printing and lithography.

Charles W. McClellan, candidate for Councilman, spent $100.

Anthony McOwen, Democratic Coroner-elect for the Borough of the Bronx, spent $1,161.50.

James P. Hart, Democratic Alderman-elect in the Fourteenth Assembly District, expended $80.

Paul Goepel, defeated Citizens' Union candidate for Register, spent $108.

Joseph I. Green, Tammany Assemblyman, elected in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, expended $208.25.

Henry C. Botty, defeated Republican candidate for Justice of the City Court, spent $150 for printing, postage, and advertising.

J. M. Tierney, who ran for Justice of the Municipal Court in the Borough of the Bronx, spent $2,821.61 for printing, postage, carfare, and contribution to campaign fund.

Alonzo Bell, defeated Republican candidate for President of the Borough of the Bronx, spent $406 for printing, distributing, clerk hire, and carriages.

J. T. McCall, Tammany Hall Aldermanelect in the Twenty-eighth District, spent $169 for printing and distributing.

Martin J. McCoy, Citizens' Union candidate for the Assembly in the First District, spent $35.60 for cab hire, printing, refreshments, and cigars.

A. S. Washburn, defeated Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-fifth District, spent $570 for rent, stationery, printing, and carfares.

R. H. Derby, F. F. Culver, and Robert Miller, the defeated Citizens' Union candidates for Councilmen in the Second District, spent $299.97 for printing, clerk hire, rent of halls, and typewriters, of which sum each stood one-third of the expense.

S. S. Menken, defeated Citizens' Union candidate for Justice of the City Court, spent $521.87 for printing, messengers, advertising, and postage.

Jerome O'Neill, the intimate friend of the late Henry George, who was defeated for President of the Council on the Jeffersonian Democracy ticket, spent $60 for cab hire, carfares, printing, and hall meetings.

Theodore K. Tuthill, defeated Republican candidate for Coroner, spent $1,060.32 for coaches, stamps, printing, clerk hire, and contribution to district campaign fund.

P. H. Lynch, a retired policeman, who ran for Sheriff on the Prohibition ticket, spent $4, a contribution to the City Committee.

Charles E. Lattimer, who ran for Register on the Prohibition ticket, spent $52 for printing and campaign work.

R. E. Schirmer, who ran on the Citizens' Union ticket for Councilman in the Third District, spent $704.88 for printing, trucks, and advertising.

W. W. Penfield, who ran for Justice of the Municipal Court in the Borough of the Bronx, spent $2,002, for printing, music, advertising, cigars, and "refreshments."

William E. Stillings, the defeated Tammany candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court in the Eleventh District, spent $259.75, for printing, posting, and advertising.

Harvey T. Andrews, the defeated Republican candidate for Councilman in the Fourth District, spent $711, for rent of headquarters, advertising, carfares, messengers, printing, and hotel bills.

Antonio Zucca, the successful Tammany candidate for Coroner, spent $2,250, for printing, meetings, music, postage, advertising, and contribution to district organization for legitimate campaign funds.

Ashbel P. Fitch, defeated Republican candidate for Controller, spent $1,003.70 for postage, clerk hire, printing, advertising, car fares, telegrams, printing, and meals for clerks.

P. M. Stewart, Citizens' Union candidate for the Assembly in the Nineteenth District, spent $189.30 for printing, advertising, and carriage hire.

A. T. Mason, defeated Republican candidate for Councilman in the Fourth District, spent $729.11 for printing, postage, stationery, and contribution to campaign fund.

George C. Austin, defeated Republican candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first District, spent $857.45 for postage, printing, distributing, and campaign fund contribution.

F. J. Worcester, the Republican Justice-elect of the Eleventh District Municipal Court, spent $1,273.50 for printing, rent at Colonial Hotel, cab hire, and contributions to campaign funds.

A. C. Hottenroth, Tammany Councilmanelect from the Borough of the Bronx, spent $1,122.38 for printing, postage, carriage and car fares, and contributions to campaign fund.

M. J. Lowenthal, the Republican Assemblyman-elect in the Twenty-third District, spent $296 for printing, stationery, carriage hire, and contributions to campaign funds.

Brooklyn Candidates' Costs.

Frederic W. Hinrichs, the candidate of the National Democracy and the Citizens' Union for President of the Borough of Brooklyn, yesterday filed a statement of his campaign expenses. They amount to $127.50, and Mr. Hinrichs says: "The purposes for which such moneys were expended or contributed were mainly to promote Seth Low's candidacy for the Mayoralty of the City of New York."

Henry Nichols, the United Democracy candidate for the same office, says that his canvass cost him nothing.

John J. McGarry, Councilman-elect, in the Eighth District, admits having spent $2,012.20.

ASSUMED HIS FATHER'S GUILT.

James Hollars of Somerset, Ky., Accuses His Dead Parent of Murder.

SOMERSET, Ky., Nov. 10.—The defense in the trial of James Hollars, charged with the murder of Samuel Shadoan, in March, 1895, alleges that the deed was committed by the elder Hollars, now deceased, and that the son assumed the authorship of the crime and fled to save his father.

The evidence went to show that Shadoan, while plowing in his field, was killed by some unknown person, that an hour after the killing James Hollars, a neighbor, was seen leaving the vicinity of the tragedy carrying a gun. He met two young girls and a boy, and said that he had killed Shadoan.

Young Hollars now says that his father killed Shadoan in the heat of passion because Shadoan accused him of stealing his timber, and that his father being an old man and not able to leave the country on account of his age and infirmities, he was persuaded by him, whom he loved and respected, to take the guilt upon himself.

THREE HURT BY A RUNAWAY.

Bicyclists Frighten a Horse on East Avenue, Whitestone.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Nicholas Doscher and Mrs. Ferdinand Davids were driving on East Avenue this afternoon when Edward Flanigan, a young bicyclist, rode directly in front of the horse, frightening the animal, which jumped to one side, knocking the young bicyclist down and breaking the whiffletree of the wagon.

Frightened still further, the horse broke away and dashed down the street, dragging Mrs. Doscher out of the wagon. She landed on her head and was rendered unconscious. She was picked up and carried into a nearby drug store, and her head dressed, after which she was taken home. The horse continued down the street and ran into Miss Champain, who was riding her bicycle in the street. Miss Champain was knocked down and run over by the horse, which was stopped some distance away. Miss Champain was picked up and found to have escaped serious injury. Young Flanigan's injuries are serious and may prove fatal.

Rookwood Pottery.
Improved in decoration and finish, and more beautiful and attractive than any yet produced.
Davis Collamore & Co. LTD
Broadway and 21st Street.

LUETGERT THROWN IN A RAGE.

Ex-Judge Vincent's Withdrawal from the Murder Case Causes Comment in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Ex-Judge Vincent's withdrawal from the Luetgert murder case, in which he was chief counsel during the preliminary hearing and the trial just ended, created a sensation, and it was followed by all kinds of rumors as to who will take his place.

One of the stories is that Luther Laflin Mills will succeed Mr. Vincent. This is said to have grown out of a remark made by Luetgert, but so far as Mr. Mills is concerned it is without foundation. At least, no arrangements of that kind have been made. Luetgert was in a terrible rage over Mr. Vincent's withdrawal. He was up early, and acted like a chained tiger. He walked backward and forward behind the bars, swearing like a demon. He charged Mr. Vincent with being a traitor to his cause, and said many things that showed his temper in its worst light.

PENNSYLVANIAS NEW BISHOP.

Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Missionary Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho, Elected to the Place.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 10.—The Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., LL. D., was this evening elected Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania. Dr. Talbot is at present Missionary Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho.

Among the clergymen mentioned for the Bishopric were the Rev. Dr. A. Mackey Smith and the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, both of Washington; the Rev. Dr. Bodine of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Stone of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Swentzel of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Rogers Israel of Philadelphia. The situation eventually narrowed down to a contest between Bishop Talbot and Dr. Smith, and on the fourth ballot the election was made, Bishop Talbot receiving 80 clerical and 130 lay votes, to 35 clerical and 51 lay votes for Dr. Smith. The election of Bishop Talbot was then made unanimous. The Rev. Dr. Tolman of Mauch Chunk, Penn., was empowered to confer with the Presiding Bishop of the United States, Bishop Lee of Connecticut, in reference to translating Bishop Talbot to this diocese.

Bishop Talbot, the first missionary Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho, was born in Fayette, Mo., Oct. 9, 1848. His early education was in the schools of his native town. In 1870 he was graduated at Dartmouth, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1873. He was ordained Deacon in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, June 29, 1873, and was ordained priest in St. Mary's Church, Fayette, Mo., Nov. 4 of the same year by Bishop Robertson. He was at once made rector of St. James's Church, Macon, Mo., which post he held until his election to the Episcopate. He opened a parish school in Macon in 1875, which afterward became St. James's Military Academy, a diocesan school for boys. He twice represented the Diocese of Missouri in general convention, and was rural Dean and a member of the standing committee of the diocese. In 1887 he was consecrated missionary Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho. In the same year he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Missouri and that of S. T. D. from the General Theological Seminary, in this city. He received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth in 1888.

THE MUDDLETY BATTLE.

Details of the Conflict with the Outlaws in the West Virginia Church.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Nov. 10.—Fuller details of the desperate battle between United States Deputy Marshals and outlaws in the little Methodist Church at Muddlety, Nicholas County, Sunday morning, were received here to-day.

United States Deputy Marshal Daniel Rader, who was hit in the first volley from the outlaws, died early Tuesday morning from his wound. Mrs. Eli Kindsman, a member of the congregation, was shot through the neck and cannot recover, the bullet having cut away a part of the spinal cord. Her six-year-old child, who was clinging about her neck, had his right arm almost shot away above the elbow, the bone being splintered. The boy was also wounded in the neck. Three of the mountaineers who were deputized by Rader and McClung to assist them and who were wounded, may not recover. Two other deputies are less seriously injured.

Hickman's sweetheart, Frances Burns, is wild with grief and anger at the killing of her lover, whom she was to have married next week. She threatens to kill McClung or any of his aids on sight. Four of Hickman's friends who took part in the fight are in the Summersville jail. They had a narrow escape from lynching at the hands of a mob of friends of the Marshal. But for the entreaties of the Rev. W. J. Pearce, in whose church the shooting took place, they would have been hanged.

The pulpit in the Muddlety Church was literally shot to pieces, and there is hardly a square yard in the walls of the church that does not bear bullet marks. Over two hundred bullet marks were counted, and that any of the congregation escaped unhurt is remarkable.

MISSIONARY TROUBLE IN CHINA.

The Alliance to Advance in Hunan in Spite of the Outbreak.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 10.—Missionaries, supposedly belonging to the Christian Missionary Alliance, having headquarters in New York, were attacked six weeks ago by an angry mob of 5,000 Chinese in Hunan Province, Central China. Only a brief account has been received, which does not say whether any missionaries were killed. Possibly they were saved by native troops recently organized in Hunan.

The provincial officials sent to Canton for aid, and a thousand soldiers were dispatched to assist in protecting the missionaries from the bloodthirsty mob. Several weeks previous to this outbreak a native Christian was arrested in Hunan for alleged kidnapping of children. He was hung by the neck in a cage, with his toes barely touching the ground. Two days of this torture killed him.

The native priests have circulated the usual stories of child-stealing by missionaries to arouse the natives against them. In August, Missionaries Chapin and Brown of the Christian and Missionary Alliance were stoned and struck with clubs while traveling in Hunan. Once they were picked up for dead. Despite these obstacles, the Missionary Alliance has announced its determination of planting missions in Hunan, beginning at Shashi or Ichang.

This Summer thirteen natives of Hunan were baptized by Dr. Johns, these being the first baptisms in that province. Less than twenty-five missionaries are working in Hunan and Hupeih, provinces having over 50,000,000 population. Natives of Hunan declare that foreign devils shall not be allowed to enter their land.

Fight at a Church Fair.

MOUNT VERNON, Nov. 10.—At a church fair held in the Zion Methodist Church last night, Edward Green and Edward Lyle became involved in a dispute, and blows followed. The fight soon became general, and nearly every man in the building took part in it. The church furniture was wrecked completely, and it was necessary to call in the police to restore order.

The Frederick Demining School Burned.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 10.—Information reached here this morning of the destruction by fire last night of the Frederick Demining Industrial School at Marysville, S. C. The school was established by a Northern philanthropist for the advancement of the colored race. William White, a negro, was injured so severely by falling timbers that he will probably die. The school buildings were insured for about $2,000 and will be replaced.

PRAYED FOR OUR CITY.

Ministers at a Special Service at Chattanooga, Tenn., Invoked Blessings Upon Greater New York.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 10.—In compliance with a request from ministers of Greater New York, a largely attended prayer service for special blessings upon the mighty consolidated metropolis was held this afternoon at the First Baptist Church.

Earnest supplications that a reign of social and civic righteousness may come to the greater city were sent up by the Rev. G. M. Mitchell, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Dr. Westhafer of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. J. D. Haymere, and other ministers.

In his prayer Dr. Mitchell spoke of the power for good or evil in the hands of the newly elected Mayor.

"May he do his duty toward righteousness and Christianity fearlessly and to the moral uplifting of the great municipality," said the preacher, "and may he lift his hand against grinning vice wherever it stalketh in the city of which he is the executive head."

Other prayers were in the same strain.

IN THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Vote Against the Bill to Take Up Gov. Jenkins's Bonds.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—The Georgia Legislature to-day by a vote of 59 to 74 killed the bill introduced by Boeffeuellet of Bibb for the issuance of bonds to take up and retire the conventional bonds issued by Gov. Jenkins in February, 1866, and maturing in February, 1871. The principal and interest amount to $16,000.

Despite the fact that the debt has always been favorably reported on by Finance Committees, it has been repudiated by several former Legislatures. The question precipitated an exciting debate to-day, several members declaring that the debt was an honest one, and the State could not do otherwise than meet the full obligations.

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Nov. 10.—The annual meeting of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting was held in Association Hall today. Bishop James N. Fitzgerald of Newark, N. J., was elected President of the association to succeed the late Dr. Stokes. The duties of the President hereafter will be divided. Bishop Fitzgerald will look after the religious matters, while the business end will be attended to in another manner.

Mrs. Myron E. Walker Gets a Divorce.

NORTHAMPTON Mass., Nov. 10.—Judge Caskill of the Superior Court has granted a decree of divorce nisi to Mrs. Walker from Col. Myron E. Walker. A petition of Col. Walker for divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion was dismissed.

3,000 Sheep Burned to Death.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 10.—Three thousand sheep belonging to John Donaldson were burned to death in Crosby County by a prairie fire which swept over the ranges of the Pan Handle country. The damage done to ranches is enormous.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. H. W. Ladd, Rhode Island.

HOLLAND—Charles Denby, Jr., Peking, China; A. F. Yarrow, London.

HOFFMAN—Congressman George N. Southwick, Albany; James J. Brady, Albany.

IMPERIAL—C. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—Arthur W. Pope, Boston; Judge H. C. Ranney, Cleveland.

MURRAY HILL—Arthur T. Hatch, Boston.

SAVOY—F. P. Higgins, Chicago.

WALDORF—F. H. Prince, Boston; S. H. Callaway, Boston; Senator J. N. Camden, West Virginia; John Herreshoff, Bristol, R. I.

WESTMINSTER—H. M. Edwards, Justice Supreme Court, Scranton, Penn.

WINDSOR—William Barnes, Jr., Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Parnes, cloaks and suits; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry; H. Kirkland, drugs; 57 White Street.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

Bundy Brothers & Crittenden, Cooperstown, N. Y.; M. C. Bundy, dry goods and notions; Hotel Metropole.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. H. Cutting, ladies' neckwear; 488 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Hellbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. Culm, housefurnishing goods; S. D. Bauscher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Murdock, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Flesh, J., Piqua, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; O. Young, silks; Holland House.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, silks and velvets, furs, cloaks, linings, wash goods, &c.; H. Weil, white goods, laces, fancy goods, gloves, muslin underwear, and upholstery goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldenberg, L., Washington, D. C.; A. P. Leidy, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Griggs, H. H., & Co., Newark, Ohio; H. H. Griggs, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Holland House.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; E. Mullen, upholstery goods; Holland House.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; C. A. Potter, fanc

"What's the News at Wanamaker's?"

THIS store of ours has entered so completely into metropolitan life that the news of Wanamaker's is a daily household question.

We cannot print half the Store News. The store bristles, palpitates, blooms, overflows with interest. The daily visitors catch the spirit of the place.

The show of chrysanthemums excites the admiration of all comers. It began on Monday last; to-day it will be renewed by the addition of many cut blooms and flowering plants.

Our semi-annual millinery receptions are the most important affairs of their kind in all this broad land; yet the show of trimmed millinery here to-day surpasses the special exhibition with which the season opened. Buyers of choicest Lingerie are finding out the elegant completeness of our stock. Never before has it been properly shown. It is worthily presented now.

London has Derby Day. Paris has the *Grand Prix*. New York has the HORSE SHOW. These affairs touch society closely. Horses and dress have very profound relations. Milliners and grooms, dressmakers and jockeys, tailors and saddlers have common interests. The coming Horse Show is a trade factor. Its impress dominates the store. And that's the charm of it just now.

Women's Fine Capes

"MAGNIFICENT" is a strong word—but the only one that fittingly describes these elaborate imported capes. Only one of a kind—and yet it surprises one to see what endless variety can be had in one sort of wrap.

Take just five in detail.

Velour, with Thibet Fur, $60.
24 in., full circular effect, handsomely trimmed with applique of cloth and braid; black Thibet fur around collar and bottom of cape.

Embroidered Velour, with Lynx, $65.
21 in., full circular effect, heavily trimmed with cloth applique and narrow soutache braid with edge of silk embroidery; high turn-over collar, edged with black lynx fur.

Velour, with Ostrich Trimming, $90.
28 in., very full sweep, with fitted back, edged all around with ostrich feather trimming; over each shoulder is a handsome all-over cape of black net, in rows of scallops, finished with silk braid and small crochet buttons.

Velour, with Jet and Brocade, $117.
26 in., fitted back, full sweep, exquisitely ornamented with applique of brocade matelasse; heavily embroidered with jet; edged all around with combination coque and ostrich feather trimming.

Velour, with Satin and Jet, $126.
27 in., very full sweep, beautifully trimmed with jet and applique of black satin in exquisite designs; collar, front and bottom edged with black Thibet fur.

Second floor.

Women's Suits

A BARGAIN—one of the kind that last about as long as a Summer shower.

Some fifty tailor-made suits, in whipcords, serges, boucles, and mixed cheviots, regularly priced up to $25, go in one lot to-day at

$15 each

Both fly-front and blouse waists; nearly all the waists silk-lined; percaline-lined skirts.

Second floor.

"The Nutmeg State—where can you find a grater!" was the toast of a Connecticut orator. The "grater" is here now furnished by Pennsylvania,—the "Champion" grater at $1; a capital contrivance for grating cocoanuts, almonds, walnuts, potatoes, cheese, horse radish, etc. See it at work in the basement.

Perhaps it would surprise you to know that some wise women already have their handkerchiefs all bought for Christmas, as well as for the Horse Show, and are serenely ready for anything that may come. It pays to do such things in good time. Handkerchiefs at Wanamaker's are pure linen always—linen or silk.

What is a Horse Show without chrysanthemums for personal decoration? You can hide behind one of Hugh Graham's splendid Prize Chrysanthemums, white, yellow, or pink, for 25c. Harris Chrysanthemums, 10c. and 15c. Main aisle, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DURRANT IS RESENTENCED.

Ordered that the San Francisco Murderer Be Hanged Friday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—William Henry Theodore Durrant, the condemned murderer of Miss Blanche Lamont and presumably the slayer of Miss Minnie Williams, was taken before Judge Bahrs to-day for the purpose of having the date for his execution reset.

His attorneys made a desperate attempt to secure further delay, but Judge Bahrs brushed aside all their technical objections and ordered that Durrant be hanged Friday.

GOLFERS AT WESTCHESTER

A. H. Fenn Wins the Gold Medal for the Lowest Score Over the Country Club Links.

MANY GOOD PLAYERS COMPETE

Excellent Play by a Young Canadian Golfer Who Came In Well Toward the Top—Sixteen Qualify to Play for the Chief Trophy To-day.

An excellent array of golfers turned out yesterday on the links of the Westchester Country Club, at the beginning of the club's annual open tournament. The course is practically the same as last year, with the exception of the first and ninth holes, which have been lengthened, making the circuit of the nine holes 2,516 yards. The contest of the day was a qualifying thirty-six-hole round, from which the first sixteen were picked to play to-day and to-morrow at hole play for the Country Club Cup; the second sixteen to compete for the Consolation Cup.

It was a long match, and was not finished until darkness began to settle down rapidly over the grounds. The first eighteen holes were played in the morning, and an intermission was then taken for luncheon. A gold medal was awarded for the best score turned in during the day, and this prize went to Arthur H. Fenn, the Palmetto Golf Club champion, who has been playing such grand golf in this vicinity during the last two weeks. Last week Fenn won the chief trophies at both the Knollwood and Westchester Golf Clubs, and by his work yesterday, he evidently has his eye on the Country Club Cup.

He did the eighteen holes in the morning in 78 strokes, establishing a new record for the links in tournament play. His afternoon round was 83. Fenn's score shows one of the most remarkable examples of steady golfing that has been seen in any contest this year. Both of his nine-hole rounds in the morning were done in 39, and he made the same score in the afternoon on the first nine. An unfortunate drive into a ditch going for the second hole on the next half cost him two strokes to get out, giving him seven for the hole, his highest score for a single hole. Some further idea of his excellent play may be gathered from the fact that the man nearest him was 11 strokes below Fenn's record.

This was M. R. Wright of Philadelphia, whose total score for the thirty-six holes was 172. He had the satisfaction, however, of beating Fenn's record for the nine holes, as his first half in the afternoon was done in 38.

Dr. E. C. Rushmore of Tuxedo came third with 176, playing an excellent game, and then came a new man, but who will bear careful watching, S. Gillespie of the Quebec Golf Club. He was the club champion last year, and although playing only three years has won about sixteen prizes on Canadian links. He is only nineteen years old, and plays a strong and sure game. He was the only man of the day to make a hole in two strokes. This he did on the fifth hole, 135 yards, in the morning, driving on the green within three feet of the hole.

Fred O. Beach of Meadow Brook made the long eighth hole, 354 yards, in three strokes, the best of the day for that hole. His second stroke, a brassie, carried the ball within 30 feet of the hole, and a long and true put sent the ball into the hole. Fenn's winning score and some of the other low ones are:

Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto. First round:
Out ..... 4 6 5 5 4 3 4 4 4—39
In ..... 3 5 5 6 4 3 3 5 5—39—78
Second round:
Out ..... 4 5 5 5 3 3 4 5 4—39
In ..... 4 7 5 6 4 4 3 5 6—44—83
Total 161

M. R. Wright, Philadelphia. First round:
Out ..... 4 8 5 6 4 3 7 5 5—47
In ..... 4 6 5 5 4 4 4 4 5—41—88
Second round:
Out ..... 4 5 5 5 3 3 4 5 4—38
In ..... 4 6 7 8 3 4 4 5 5—46—84
Total 172

Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo. First round:
Out ..... 3 7 3 5 3 3 3 6 5—40
In ..... 3 7 7 6 4 4 4 5 7—47—87
Second round:
Out ..... 4 6 5 5 3 4 4 5 6—41
In ..... 4 7 8 6 5 3 3 5 7—48—89
Total 176

S. Gillespie, Quebec. First round:
Out ..... 5 6 5 6 4 3 5 7 6—47
In ..... 4 7 6 6 2 3 4 5 4—41—88
Second round:
Out ..... 4 7 6 6 3 4 4 5 5—44
In ..... 3 5 7 6 4 3 4 6 7—45—89
Total 177

A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's. First round:
Out ..... 5 7 6 5 4 4 4 5 6—40
In ..... 4 7 5 5 3 4 5 6 5—44—93
Second round:
Out ..... 5 6 5 6 3 4 4 5 5—42
In ..... 5 6 5 5 4 3 4 6 6—44—86
Total 179

Fred O. Beach, Meadow Brook. First Round:
Out ..... 6 8 6 5 4 4 4 4 6—47
In ..... 5 7 7 6 3 3 3 3 5—47—94
Second round:
Out ..... 5 5 5 6 3 4 6 7 6—47
In ..... 4 6 6 7 4 3 3 3 5—41—88
Total 182

The list of competitors, the first sixteen qualifying for the hole-play rounds to-day, for the Country Club Cup, are:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto	78	83	161
M. R. Wright, Philadelphia	88	84	172
Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo	87	89	176
S. Gillespie, Quebec	88	89	177
A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's	93	86	179
Fred O. Beach, Meadow Brook	94	88	182
W. J. Travis, Oakland	94	89	183
W. H. Sands, Westchester	94	90	184
Charles S. Adee, Westchester	91	94	185
S. D. Bowers, St. Andrew's	92	94	186
A. D. Cochrane, Ardsley	98	90	188
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	92	97	189
A. Z. Huntington, Scranton	95	96	191
J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's	99	97	196
L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock	99	96	195
Granville Kane, Tuxedo	96	100	196
W. S. Edey, Westchester	100	97	197
Alexander Morten, Ardsley	104	94	198
H. E. Godfrey, Shinnecock	106	97	203
E. W. Rice, Staten Island	103	98	201
J. R. Brooks, Scranton	104	97	201
Daniel Bacon, Ardsley	100	105	205
F. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	107	99	206
F. C. Whitmore, Scranton	108	105	208
N. H. Lord, Shinnecock	103	105	208
W. L. Thompson, Knollwood	102	107	209
N. C. Reynal, Knollwood	101	109	210
F. M. Freeman, Fairfield	102	111	213
John T. Terry, Jr., Ardsley	115	104	219
H. Batchelor, Westchester	107	116	223
D. W. Taylor, Seabright	116	112	228
F. W. Jackson, Westchester	117	109	226
E. C. Potter, Westchester	120	113	233

The drawings for the first hole-play round this morning are: Country Club Cup—Robbins and Kane, Fenn and Gillespie, Beach and Baker, Sands and Cochrane, Adee and Bowers, Rushmore and Tappin, Wright and Huntington, Travis and Larocque.

Consolation Cup—Reynal and Hamilton, Bacon and Edey, Rice and Godfrey, Lord and Terry, Jackson and Taylor, Whitmore and Freeman, Morten and Batchelor, Brooks and Thompson.

English Cricketers Win.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Nov. 10.—The cricket match which was begun here on Saturday last between Capt. Stoddart's English eleven and an eleven representing Victoria was concluded to-day, the visitors winning by two wickets.

The Victorian eleven in their first innings made 308 runs, and the English eleven in their first innings scored 250 runs. The Australians yesterday were all out for 247 runs in their second innings.

SUICIDE IN CYNTHIANA, KY.

Lynn Taylor Kills Himself, as Did His Deserted Sweetheart.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Nov. 10.—Two weeks ago Lynn Taylor went to Cincinnati instead of appearing at the side of Miss Maria Burns on the evening he was to make her his bride.

The mortified and heartbroken girl took the matter so seriously as to prefer death by suicide to facing life afterward. Yesterday Lynn Taylor committed suicide from remorse, adopting the same method as did Miss Burns, his affianced bride—he hanged himself.

Complains She Is Shadowed.

Mrs. Florence Merrill, widow of a merchant of New Bedford, Mass., and residing in an apartment house at 212 West Fifty-ninth Street, complained at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night that two strange men had shadowed her for four weeks, either one or the other always watching her home or following her about the streets. She could give no motive for their conduct. The Sergeant promised her protection.

TOD SLOANE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

He Wins the Great Lancashire Handicap with Easter Gift.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—At the first day's racing of the Liverpool Autumn meeting to-day Mr. S. H. Burns's five-year-old chestnut filly Easter Gift, ridden by "Tod" Sloane, the American lightweight jockey, won the Great Lancashire Handicap. This race is of 500 sovereigns; entrance 5 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds and upward, second horse to receive 25 sovereigns from the stakes.

Twelve horses ran, and the following was the result in detail:

Mr. S. H. Burns's 5 years old ch. f. Easter Gift, by Montroyd-Adroit 1
Lord Stanley's 4 years old ch. c. Golden Rule, by Royal Hampton-Meteora 2
Lord Ellesmere's 5 years old br. c. Villiers, by Thurio-Lady Clarendon 3

Among the contestants were Mrs. Langtry's Australian bay mare Maluma and Lord Cadogan's bay mare Court Ball. Before the start the betting was 3 to 1 against Maluma and 10 to 1 against Easter Gift. The latter won by a length from Golden Rule, with Villiers a bad third.

Jockey Sloane is becoming a great favorite with the crowds, as well as the bookmakers on the racecourses here, and now whenever he lands a mount in first place one of the best known bookmakers always yells triumphantly: "What do you think of the Yank?"

Results at Bennings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Sly Fox, 108 pounds, (Sims,) 1 to 2 and out, won; Aurum, 98, (O'Connor,) 40 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Blue Devil, 121, (O'Leary,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:24. The Manxman also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Warrenton, 110 pounds, (Irving,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won; Rinaldo, 110, (O'Leary,) 16 to 5 and even, second; Handpress, 111, (Doggett,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:32 1-5. Bardello and Long Acre also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling; Albert S., 110 pounds, (R. Williams,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; South Africa, 110, (Sims,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Tappan, 102, (Hewitt,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:17 1-5. Summer Sea, Dalgretti, His Own, Hurl, George H. Ketchum, Mantle, Maud Adams, Kaiser Ludwig, and Venetian II. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Hardly, 109 pounds, (R. Williams,) 2 to 5 and out, won; Charagrace, 102, (Hirsch,) 100 to 1 and 20 to 1, second; Hairpin, 98, (Sloan,) 30 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Pontet Canet, Isen, Merlin, Plantain, Checkers, and Lucid also ran. Hairpin finished third, but fouled Merlin and Pontet Canet for the place.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Alarum, 111 pounds, (Doggett,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; King T., 116, (Hewitt,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Counselor Howe, 106, (O'Connor,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—1:53. Ben Ronald, Abingdon, Marshall, James Monroe, and Sue Kittie also ran.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The racing at Ingleside resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Tim Murphy won; Offsetta second; Goldbug third. Time—1:16½.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs, for two-year-olds. Spunwell won; Zapata second; Moringa third. Time—1:17½.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs, handicap. Satsuma won; Libertine second; Summertime third. Time—1:27½.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdle, handicap. Mile and a half. The Bachelor won; J. O. C. second; Arundel third. Time—2:44½.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Mainstay won; McLight second; Una Colorado third. Time—1:14½.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Judge Denny won; Meadow Lark second; Osric third. Time—1:29.

Yale's Line-Up Against Harvard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—It is expected that Yale's line-up when it meets Harvard at Cambridge Saturday will be as follows: Hazen, left end; Rodgers, (Captain,) left tackle; Marshall, left guard; Cadwalader, centre; Brown, right guard; Chamberlin, right tackle; Hall, right end; Desaulles, quarter back; Benjamin, half back; Dudley, half back; McBride, full back.

It is stated that a good deal of Yale money has been sent to Cambridge with instructions to put it on Yale at odds of 4 to 5.

Football at Fort McPherson.

ATLANTA, Nov. 10.—Col. Henry C. Cook, Commander of the Fifth Infantry of the United States Army, stationed at Fort McPherson, has issued an edict which prohibits any further playing of match games of football on that reservation. The members of the Fort McPherson eleven will not be allowed to meet any teams from the outside. The team practice also has been greatly modified.

Harvard Freshmen Beaten.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 10.—The Worcester Academy football eleven defeated the Harvard freshmen on the academy campus this afternoon, 18 to 6. The Harvards were clearly outplayed. They were unable to score in the first half, at the close of which the game stood 12 to 0.

Manhattan Team Wins at Football.

The Manhattan College football eleven proved too much for the Villanova College team of Villanova, Penn., at Jasper Field yesterday afternoon, winning by a score of 8 to 0.

Captain of Yale Freshman Eleven.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 10.—James H. Wear of St. Louis has been elected Captain of the Yale Freshman eleven. He is a half back. He fitted for Yale at Smith Academy, St. Louis.

Cutler's Second Team Wins.

The Cutler second team played the Trinity second team at football on Columbia Oval yesterday, and won by a score of 35 to 0.

NATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Exchanges of Players Arranged and Under Consideration.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The managers of the National Baseball League were in session again to-day, but if they did anything more than to make a few deals for the exchange of players they kept the news of it to themselves.

The St. Louis-Philadelphia exchange of players, about which so much has been said, was put through.

Another deal was completed by which the Cincinnati Club exchanges Rhines, Schriver, Gray, and Miller to Pittsburg for Pitcher Hawley and Fielder Elmer Smith.

Another deal which will place Grady and Hartman of the St. Louis Club with the New York Giants is very likely to go through. Von Der Ahe and Freedman had frequent conferences to-day, but could not agree upon terms of transfer of the two men to New York. A cash consideration was proposed by the New York President, and subsequently three New York players were offered in exchange. It was learned that Donnelly and Park Wilson were two of the men mentioned. It is thought that an agreement will be reached on this deal to-night or to-morrow.

MICHAEL McCUSKER DEAD.

Wife of the Camden Man Denies that She Shot Her Husband.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 10.—Michael McCusker, the Superintendent of the Union News Company in this city, died in the Cooper Hospital here at 6 o'clock this morning. He was shot last night by his young wife in their home, 206 Benson Street.

Mr. McCusker, in his ante-mortem statement, accused his wife. She is in the City Hall under arrest. In his ante-mortem statement McCusker said he reached his home about 9:30 last night, and his wife upbraided him for not getting home earlier. They had words, but he did not strike her. She drew a 32-calibre revolver, and placing it against his stomach, pressed the trigger.

Mrs. McCusker told Policeman Anderson that her husband drew the revolver, and that in a struggle for its possession it went off and he shot himself.

Cloakmakers' Strike Extended.

The cloakmakers' strike was extended yesterday, and the largest cloak manufacturing firm in the city, that of Freedman Brothers, at Broadway and Prince Street, was tied up. About 500 of the operatives went out on Tuesday, and 500 more struck yesterday against a reduction of wages. Three hundred operatives who work for the outside contractors of the firm were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go out to-day. About 500 more cloakmakers struck in several other shops, and all went to the headquarters of the union, where they listened to speeches. It was said that 3,000 altogether are now on strike.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

New Plan for a Brooklyn Bridge Cycle Path Submitted by a Brooklyn Engineer.

SINGLE PATH ITS FEATURE

Mail Street Its New York Terminus and High Street in Brooklyn—The Local Organization Scheme in Great Favor—Cordang Will Not Come to America.

Although Superintendent and Chief Engineer C. C. Martin of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge has declared that the bridge authorities cannot provide a path for cyclists, the city Consuls of the League of American Wheelmen are preparing to settle on a feasible plan and to urge its adoption at the earliest moment. The latest and what the Consuls consider one of the best plans was submitted yesterday by Eugene La Manna, a Brooklyn civil engineer and a member of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn.

It proposes to erect a single path on top of the south trestle through which the cars pass. It would be twelve feet wide on the bridge, and at the approaches considerably wider. At the Brooklyn end the path would follow the curve of the terminus building and then slope easily to the surface of High Street. At the New York end the path would be carried across Park Row and, turning, follow the edge of City Hall Park to Mail Street.

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Local Organization Campaign.

Nearly all the League of American Wheelmen State divisions have displayed interest in the local organization plan of President Potter. At the last meeting of the National Assembly, Mr. Potter was appointed Chairman of a Committee on Local Organization, the chief Consuls of each State division having more than 1,000 members to constitute the committee's members.

Mr. Potter, in explaining the scheme, said: "Let the wheelmen of every small town and village get together and organize a local consulate, with a set of officers. Then let these officers look over their neighborhood thoroughly, gain new members, and take care that the renewals are maintained. With such organizations in every town, reporting at intervals to the State Division Headquarters, the exact condition of every road in the State would be known, every infringement of wheelmen's rights would be brought to light and the strength of the league would increase so greatly that it would be a factor entitled to the consideration of every one."

The scheme of allowing the local Consuls 10 per cent. of the membership and renewal fees, as proposed by George W. Dorntee, was not approved by Mr. Potter.

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Cordang Not Coming.

Amos G. Batchelder, who has been in Europe as an agent for the American Cycle Racing Association, cabled that he would leave for this country yesterday. He entered for the six days race the Englishman A. H. Chase, who has the record of a hundred miles on the road in 4:16:35, and has been the tandem mate of Stocks, who, until recently, held the world's record for the mile. Chase has offered to meet the winner of the Michael-Starbuck race on Thanksgiving night, and the association is planning to run the event on New Year's night. Cordang, the holder of the twenty-four-hour record, could not be persuaded to race in America this winter. He says he intends to rest. Joe Rice, who finished second in last year's six days' race, has entered for this year's event.

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Mott's Bulletin.

Mortimer G. Miller, formerly a favorite amateur of Montclair, N. J., and recently suspended by the Racing Board, is transferred to the professional class in this week's racing bulletin. The following professional records are also given as accepted:

One mile, against time, paced, made by Eddie McDuffie, at Willow Grove, Oct. 28, 1897, time, 1:35 2-5. One-half mile quadruplet, against time, unpaced, made by G. A. Phillips, Henry Bradis, Archie Irons, and Charles Miller, at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1897, time, 0:49 4-5. Sextuplet records, against time, paced, made by A. J. Hammond, T. E. Tarment, A. A. MacLean, Hugh MacLean, W. F. Stafford, S. S. Grennan, at Willow Grove, Oct. 29, 1897. One mile, time, 1:49; two miles, time, 3:40 3-5; three miles, time, 5:33 2-5; four miles, time, 7:30; five miles, time, 9:27 3-5; six miles, time, 11:27 2-5; seven miles, time, 13:22 3-5.

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Not a Riverside Member,

C. L. Harrison, M. D., President of the Riverside Wheelmen, wishes to correct the impression that one of the women riding in the hundred-mile run of the Long Island City Wheelmen last Sunday was a member of his organization. The club's membership is limited to men.

SHIPPING CLERK ARRESTED.

A Supposed Accomplice of Whittle Charged with Stealing Books.

Another arrest was made yesterday afternoon as a result of the discovery on Tuesday of stolen books in Ralph Whittle's store, 83 Fourth Avenue. The second prisoner is Adolph Keep, shipping clerk in J. J. Little's establishment. He was arrested by Detectives Cuff and McNaught, on a charge of stealing a large number of unbound volumes from Mr. Little's place. Some of them were found in Whittle's store, and the rest were found in Keep's room.

Whittle was held in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Pool, to await the action of the Grand Jury, Keep was held in $1,000 bail.

The Ornithologists' Congress.

The second session of the fifteenth annual congress of the American Onithologists' Union was held in the American Museum of Natural History yesterday. The speakers were Dr. Elliot Coues of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, who spoke on "Audubonia and Other Matters of Present Interest"; Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., on the listing of the various species of birds; John N. Clark, on "Ten Days Among the Birds of Northern New Hampshire"; O. Widman, on "The Great Roosts on Gabluret Island Opposite St. Louis"; J. Harris Reed, on "The Terns of Gull Island, New York"; A. W. Anthony, on "The Petrels of Southern California," and Harry C. Oberholzer, on "Some Notes on Liberian Birds."

In the afternoon the ornithologists went to a spot in Central Park, where Abbott H. Thayer of Scarboro, N. Y., gave some occular demonstrations concerning the protective colorations of animals.

Mrs. Lawson Dead from Overwork.

Mrs. Mary J. Lawson, forty-two years old, of 302 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street died at her home yesterday of heart failure, caused, according to the Coroner, by hard work. The woman lived with her married daughter, Mrs. Alice Dorsey, who has two small children. The husbands of both women deserted them some time ago. Since then they have had a very hard time. Two weeks ago a physician who was called in to attend them told them they were overworked, but they had to continue their exertions for a scant subsistence. When Mrs. Lawson was dying yesterday morning her daughter was unable to get a doctor to attend her.

Art of Listening to Music.

Edgar Stellman Kelley lectured last night at St. Bartholomew's Parish House 205 East Forty-second Street on the "Art of Listening to Music." Mr. Kelley had a choir, who gave vocal selections during the evening to illustrate his remarks. There were about two hundred in the audience, who were much interested. This is the first of a course of six lectures which Mr. Kelley is to give on this subject.

New Yorker Instantly Killed.

John Marron, forty years old, of 773 Amsterdam Avenue, this city, was struck by a train of the Pennsylvania Railroad at West Side Avenue, Jersey City, last night, and instantly killed. He was identified by a card of Court Busy Bee, Foresters of America. He leaves a wife and three children.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Order Affecting Free Storage System May Be Granted by the Inter-State Commission.

WAREHOUSEMEN'S COMPLAINT

Railroads Admit that the System Has Grown to be an Abuse Beyond Control—A Hearing in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The indications are that the Inter-State Commerce Commission will issue an order in compliance with the petition of the American Warehousemen's Association against the railroads of the country, requiring the railroad companies to publish on their tariff sheets and otherwise a uniform time for completing the delivery of freight of all classes. The opinion is expressed that this will be found to be permissible under Sections 2, 3, and 6 of the Inter-State Commerce act, and also under the decisions of the Supreme Court. It is believed that the order will be satisfactory to both the warehousemen and the railroad managers.

The order will be intended to meet the complaint of the warehouse owners that the practice which has grown up among the railroads of giving free storage to shippers in order to get business amounts to a discrimination in favor of the shippers who by the extent of their business are able to force the concession from the roads.

The final hearing in the case arising under the petition took place before the commission yesterday, and the reports of the railroads admitted that the free storage system had grown to be an abuse which they were not able to control. Of the 69 railroads complained of in the petition, the New York Central and West Shore were represented at the hearing by Albert P. Fitch, the Delaware and Lackawanna by Mr. Locke, the Erie by Mr. Brownell, the Pennsylvania by Judson Brooke, and the Illinois Central and Louisville and Nashville by Mr. Baxter, while the warehousemen were represented by Messrs. Percy Thompson, their Secretary, and E. K. Summerwell and J. Maynard Harlan.

The case was first heard at Chicago last June, and since then there have been hearings at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, N. Y., and Philadelphia. The commission will now render its decision without further hearings.

EARNINGS OF WESTERN ROADS.

Statistics of the Nickel Plate, Big Horn, and Union Pacific.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A quarterly statement of earnings and expenses covering the three months which ended Sept. 30 was issued by the Nickel Plate Road to-day. It contained the following figures: Gross earnings, $1,547,569, against $1,346,005 for the same time last year: increase, $201,564; operating expenses, $1,179,990, against $1,030,845 last year; increase, $149,145; net earnings, $367,579, against $315,100 for the same period last year; increase, $52,419; other income, $1,223, against $1,116 last year; increase, $107; charges, $303,020, against $297,490; increase, $5,530; surplus, $65,782, against $18,782 last year; increase, $46,906.

The gross earnings of the "Big Four" Road for the month of September were $1,229,062, against $1,123,257 for the same month last year; increase, $115,848. Operating expenses for the month were $947,926, against $831,686. Net earnings for the month were $291,169, against $291,571 last year; decrease, $402. Fixed charges for the month were $245,758, against $238,792 last year; increase, $6,966. The surplus for the month was $45,411, against $52,779 last year; decrease, $7,368.

For the three months from July 1, gross earnings were $3,588,762, against $3,312,370 for the corresponding period last year; increase $276,392. Operating expenses for the quarter were $2,747,557, against $2,482,752 last year; increase, $264,805. Net earnings for the three months were $841,205, against $829,618 last year; increase, $11,805. Fixed charges for the quarter were $724,558, against $703,510 last year; increase, $21,048. The surplus for the quarter was $116,647, against $126,108 last year; decrease, $9,461.

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Road for the month of September were $2,089,417, against $1,620,920 for the same month last year; increase, $467,497. Operating expenses were $1,276,371, against $1,097,001 last year; increase, $179,370. Net earnings were $822,046, against $533,919 last year; increase, $288,127. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 the gross earnings were $13,708,018, against $11,696,871 for the same time last year; increase, $2,001,147. Operating expenses for the nine months were $8,985,082, against $7,824,151 for the same time last year; increase, $1,160,931. Net earnings for that time were $4,722,936, against $3,872,720; increase, $850,216.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY REPORT.

Operating and Financial Details—Directors and Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the Manhattan Railway Company these Directors were elected: George J. Gould, Marcellus Hartley, Russell Sage, Donald Mackay, Samuel Sloan, G. P. Morosini, R. M. Gallaway, Howard Gould, Edwin Gould, Warren B. Smith, Thomas T. Eckert, John T. Terry, and A. L. Hopkins. Officers elected were: President—George J. Gould; Vice President—R. M. Gallaway; Secretary and Treasurer—D. W. McWilliams; Expense Committee—George J. Gould, Russell Sage, R. M. Gallaway, Edwin Gould, and Howard Gould; Executive Committee—George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Samuel Sloan, R. M. Gallaway, and Edwin Gould.

Some of the operating and financial details for the year ending Sept. 30, 1897, are:

	1896-7.	1895-6.
Passengers carried	172,039,597	172,390,424
Suburban branch	11,145,184	10,046,820
Total	183,184,641	182,437,244
Gross earnings	$9,359,732	$9,352,115
Operating expenses	5,307,610	5,471,275
Net	$4,052,121	$3,880,840
Charges and taxes	2,710,101	2,677,611
Balance	$1,342,019	$1,203,228
Dividend 4½ per cent.	1,350,000	*1,800,000
Deficit	$7,981	$596,772

*Six per cent.

This showing exhibits 1896-7 as $588,791 ahead of 1895-6.

CENTRAL VERMONT'S FUTURE.

New Reorganization Plan to Protect First Mortgage Bondholders.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 10.—The appearances to-day are that the great controversy for the control of the Central Vermont Railroad system, which was apparently settled at the recent bondholders' meeting in favor of the Grand Trunk Railway, may be reopened.

It is announced that Richard Olney, Charles U. Cutting, and B. P. Cheney, trustees for the estate of the late Benjamin P. Cheney and the trustees for the estate of James R. Langdon of Montpelier, have withdrawn the bonds of these estates from deposit under the proposed reorganization plan.

The amount of first mortgage bonds owned by these estates is about $600,000. It is understood that other bondholders have also decided to withdraw and that steps have been taken to promulgate an entirely new plan of reorganization whereby the first mortgage bondholders will be adequately protected.

It will be recalled that, while the vote in favor of the so-called Grand Trunk scheme of reorganization was adopted at the recent meeting at St. Albans by a decisive vote, only $3,783,800 out of $7,000,000 bonds outstanding were voted, the Chency holdings not being voted at all.

The parties who are engineering this new opposition are not yet ready to make public their exact plan, but they appear to be very much in earnest, and it is probable that the next few days may bring forth some interesting developments.

THIRD AVE. R. R. PROSPEROUS.

The Annual Report Issued and Directors Elected.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Third Avenue Railroad Company these Directors were elected: Henry Hart, Robert W. Taller, John E. Parsons, Edward Lauterbach, Albert J. Ellas, William H. Webb, Emanuel Lehman, Charles Remsen, Henry Iden, David C. Andrews, G. Howlaid Leavitt, John H. Waydell, and John Beaver. Messrs. Leavitt, Waydell, and Beaver succeed Messrs. S. S. Riker, A. Ayres, and Samuel Townsend.

The operations of the company for the year ending Oct. 31, 1897, were:

Surplus Nov. 1, 1896	$307,055.35
Receipts from car passengers	2,570,842.18
Other sources	47,368.20
Total	$2,925,265.73
Operating expenses	1,444,847.92
Net earnings	$1,480,617.81
Taxes and bond interest	372,285.61
Balance	$1,108,332.20
Dividends paid	850,000.00
Surplus Nov. 1, 1897	$258,332.20

GRAND TRUNK'S AIM IN OHIO.

To Reach the Coal Fields—Road from Charlotte, Mich., to Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 10.—It has been long known that the Grand Trunk Railway was desirous of tapping the Ohio coal fields. To-day it is authoritatively announced that it will, within six months, be running trains into Toledo.

The deal was made some time ago, but has been kept very quiet. It will be a surprise to many persons to know that for some time the Grand Trunk has in reality been constructing a line in this direction. The new road which is pushing this way is known as the Toledo and Northwestern. At present the work of construction is being pushed rapidly between Albion and Charlotte, Mich.

At the latter point the road connects with the Grand Trunk. Up to the present time the Toledo and Northwestern has been something of a mystery. So quietly has the work been going forward that the newspapers have said little or nothing about it. It seems to have been the purpose of the Grand Trunk, its real promoter, to keep wholly in the background. It is understood that as soon as the Grand Trunk reaches this city the road will purchase extensive dock privileges and prepare to handle Ohio coal in immense quantities. This will put a new phase on the coal transportation situation, so far as Detroit and the Northwest are concerned.

THE UNION PACIFIC SALE.

Deposit of Bonds by Two National Banks of This City.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received from the National City Bank of New York $9,600,000 in United States bonds as security for a part of the Union Pacific purchase money to be deposited with it and another New York banks, with a view to preventing a contraction of the circulation by reason of the withdrawal by the Reorganization Committee of the amount of their bid for the Union Pacific Road.

The National Bank of the Republic has also deposited $800,000 in bonds for the same purpose.

The transfer of the $13,645,250 in bonds in the Union Pacific sinking fund will entail upon Secretary Gage considerable labor, as he will be obliged to sign his name 9,248 times, a duty that will occupy all of his time not otherwise taken up, for a week or more.

FRANCHISE TAX FOR RAILROADS.

Kentucky Commission Assesses It as Tangible Property.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 10.—The State Railroad Commission has assessed the franchise as tangible property of all railways in the State besides the usual assessment. The State Board of Assessment and Valuation has the duty, and will assess the franchise tax of railways and all other corporations.

This will make double taxation as far as the railways are concerned. The railways have until Saturday to answer, and it is certain that there will be objections which will at once be followed by extensive litigation.

TO SUCCEED PRESIDENT MELLEN.

Daniel S. Lamont Likely to be at the Head of the Northern Pacific.

WALLACE, Idaho, Nov. 10.—It is believed here that Daniel S. Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railway, will, within two months, succeed President Mellen of this company.

The opinion is based on the

MR. QUIGG IN WASHINGTON

Will Be No Currency Legislation by This Congress, He Says—Talks on Greenbacks.

CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT

Says the Day Has Gone By for Passing a Resolution Giving the Cubans Belligerent Rights, and War Would Have No Compensation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Representative Lemuel Ely Quigg made his appearance in Washington to-day, called upon the President, and freely communicated his views on several topics to a reporter, who wrote them out very fully.

Mr. Quigg is quite sure there will be no currency legislation by this Congress, and not much legislation of general interest. Mr. Quigg is opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks.

"Of course," he said, "there are bad features in our currency system, but I don't think that the greenback is one of them. There ought not to be five different kinds of paper in circulation, each issued under different conditions, each differing as to the uses to which it can be put and as to method and means of redemption, and each styled as a dollar and regarded, though without the justification of definite law, as practically good for gold.

"That state of things ought not to continue, but it is not that state of things at which the so-called currency reformer seems to be taking aim. His great passion is to retire the greenbacks. Now, the greenbacks have many virtues. They are good money; they are convenient; they are well regarded; behind them are the National banks and credit; they stand for a debt which draws no interest. Before they are withdrawn we must make sure that a substitute has been provided which has all the virtues of safety and convenience and which, if more expensive than the greenbacks, shall have other virtues to justify the expense.

"The arguments generally used as reasons why the greenbacks should be withdrawn do not seem to tend that way. It is not a fact that they caused the financial distress so acute during the Cleveland Administration. They measured the public want of confidence in the Cleveland Government. They did not cause it. They were a barometer, and they had as little to do with the condition of which they gave information as the barometer has to do with the storm."

It is Mr Quigg's hope that Congress will not attempt to conduct our foreign relations, but that they will be left to the Administration. He says the day has gone by for passing a resolution giving the Cubans belligerent rights, and if one were passed it would bring a war without possible compensation. He does not look for Congressional action on the subject of Cuba or for war.

Mr. Quigg tells the Washington people that "We should have won in New York, so far as the State is concerned, by a magnificent majority, if it had not been for a split in New York. That split was due to the impossible demands of the Citizens' Union, which refused alliance with the Republican Party on any terms."

FOR THE CHINESE MISSION.

Charles Page Bryan of Illinois Will Succeed Mr. Denby, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Illinois expects to secure to-morrow the honor of having one of its citizens named for the Chinese mission. He is Charles Page Bryan. Mr. Bryan was at one time a prominent Republican and A. P. A. man in the far West; while Mayor of a town in Kansas he received a severe wound from a man who said he was determined to assassinate him. More recently Mr. Bryan has been an active Republican in Chicago, with good social standing. He is understood among Illinois men to have been selected to succeed Mr. Denby, who has been Minister to China since the first administration of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Bryan was at one time a member of the Colorado Legislature. He has had no diplomatic experience.

ICE-BOUND WHALING FLEET.

The Bear and Not the Thrasher Will Be Sent with Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Secretary Long and Capt. Shoemaker had another conference with the President to-day concerning the ice-bound whaling fleet in Bering Sea. Further information from San Francisco had been received which made it inexpedient to send the whaling ship Thrasher to the rescue and it has now been determined to send the Bear alone.

Revenue marine officers have reported that the Thrasher is not as serviceable as desired, and besides would cost $400 a day, and might be gone 200 days or more, incurring an expense which the Department would not be willing to assume. The Bear will be immediately provisioned and sent to the nearest point that can be reached and the provisions will be transported over the ice by reindeer or dogs, as seems most feasible.

PERU SEEKS RECIPROCITY.

Her Minister Consults Secretary Sherman in Regard to a Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Peru has taken steps to secure whatever advantages may be reaped under the reciprocity clauses of the new Tariff act. The Minister from that country, Dr. Don Victor Eguiguren, with his Secretary of Legation, called at the Department of State to-day and broached the subject to Secretary Sherman and to Assistant Secretary Day.

Mr. Kasson, who is specially charged with the conduct of the negotiations touching reciprocity, was called in consultation, and in a short time the initial steps had been taken to formulate a basis of agreement between the United States and Peru upon a reciprocity scheme.

A large amount of work is involved in the negotiations, as it is necessary to go over tariff statistics and general trade figures, so that it may be some time yet before the matter is brought to the point of agreement.

MAC CORD CLAIM AGAINST PERU.

State Department Refuses to Reopen the Case and Wants a Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—It is understood that the Department of State has addressed another note to the Peruvian Minister, Dr. Eguiguren, politely but firmly requesting a speedy settlement of the claim for indemnity of Victor H. MacCord, an American citizen who was ill-treated by the Peruvian officers while in charge of railroads in that country during a rebellion.

The present Peruvian Minister came to this country with the expressed purpose of settling this claim, and has repeatedly sought to get the State Department to reopen the investigation of the facts in the case. The department, however, has declined to do this, being satisfied with the presentation of the case made through its own Ministers and agents, and so has fallen back on the strong note sent last year by Secretary Olney, insisting on a settlement of the claim.

It is held that nothing now remains but to adjust the sum to be paid MacCord, and $50,000 is mentioned as a proper figure, being about half of the original claim. Moreover, it is believed that no opening is left by the department for arbitration or anything short of an immediate acknowledgment of the claim and its settlement as the price of the friendship of the United States Government.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Consul General at Monterey, Mexico—CHARLES W. KENDRICK of Louisiana.

Surveyor of Customs, Indianapolis, Ind.—ARCHIBALD A. YOUNG.

Special Examiner of Drugs, Medicine, and Chemicals, San Francisco—JOHN H. DAWSON.

Postmasters—J. H. ROREBACK, at Canaan, Conn.; JAMES C. McCARTY, at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

BERING SEA EXPERTS CONFER.

Agents of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada Meet in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Experts representing the United States, England, and Canada assembled at the State Department about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and began a conference in respect to the Bering Sea sealing question. There were present Messrs. Jordan, Thompson, and Magoun. In addition, Gen. Foster and Mr. Hamlin were in attendance for the United States, and Sir Louis Davies for Canada. Sir Julian Pauncefote sent a note excusing himself from coming on account of illness.

The meeting lasted for about an hour, and presumably the proceedings were mainly preliminary and designed to outline a plan of procedure. Mr. Hamlin was elected Chairman. It was officially stated that the proceedings were secret in the sense that nothing could be given out for publication before the end of the deliberations. Another meeting will be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The treaty negotiated last week between the United States, Japan, and Russia, for the further protection of the seals, was not referred to in to-day's meeting, although its general provisions are known to the British delegates. The feature of the treaty is said to be the short time it is to continue in force, the limit being one year.

An understanding has been reached that the experts will conduct the meeting, but that the other gentlemen representing the United States, England, and Canada, will be free to ask questions and exchange views incidental to the exchange of expert testimony. This gives the meeting the more important aspect of a conference among diplomatic officials, although nominally Lord Salisbury's original condition, that it was to be only "a meeting of experts," is being rigidly adhered to in all the formalities of the gathering. State Department officials, as well as those of Canada, say that no definite line of settlement has yet presented itself, and that the character of the settlement will depend upon the exchange of views between the experts.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it clear to-day that he and Sir Louis Davies would give their exclusive attention to the sealing question until some conclusion was reached, and that other questions, such as reciprocity, border immigration, &c., would not be referred to until the first purpose of the visit was accomplished. It was stated that the official purpose of the visit was to consider the Bering Sea matter, and that future circumstances would develop how far other questions would be opened to consideration.

NOVEMBER CROP FIGURES.

Monthly Report of the Statistician of the Agricultural Department as to Wheat and Other Things.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The November report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, issued to-day, gives 23.7 bushels as the average yield per acre of corn throughout the country, according to the preliminary returns of the department's correspondents. The corresponding preliminary estimate last year was 27.3 bushels, and that of 1895, 26.2 bushels.

The average yield in the principal corn states is as follows: New York, 32.5; Pennsylvania, 33; Ohio, 32.5; Indiana, 28; Illinois, 31.5; Iowa, 29; Missouri, 25; Kansas, 19; Nebraska, 29 bushels. The average per cent. of quality is 86.3, as compared with 88.4 in 1896, and 92.3 in 1895.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield of buckwheat is 20.7 bushels per acre, as compared with 18.7 bushels last year, and 20.1 bushels in 1895. The averages in New York and Pennsylvania, the two States of principal production, are 22 and 21 bushels per acre, respectively. The average per cent. of quality is 94.3, as compared with 94.7 in November of last year.

The average yield per acre of tobacco is 649 pounds, against 659 pounds per acre last year and 743 pounds in 1895.

The estimated average yield per acre of Irish potatoes is 64.6 bushels, as compared with 86.8 bushels last year and 100.7 bushels in November, 1895. The average per cent. of quality is 84.3, against 80.2 in November last, and 94.8 in November, 1895.

The average yield of hay is 1.42 tons per acre, against an average of 1.21 tons per acre for the last fifteen years. In point of quality the average is 92.8 per cent. as compared with 92.9 per cent. in November, 1896, and 91.3 per cent. in 1895.

The cotton report will be published at noon on Friday, it having been delayed by belated reports from several important districts.

Concerning wheat abroad the report says: "Favorable conditions for the sowing of the Fall crops are reported from most parts of Europe, and the condition of crops so far as sown is likewise favorable. The opinion is freely expressed that an increased area has been sown in wheat, but this appears to be more as a matter of inference from the natural tendency of high prices to produce such an effect than as an observed fact. The crop reports from India continue favorable, and on the whole, this is true as to those from Argentina and Australasia, but in all these countries the harvest is too remote to permit any very confident prediction as to the final outcome. In the case of Argentina, it may prove that more damage has been done by the locusts and the Spring frosts than is yet apparent.

"There is nothing to indicate that the wheat shortage in Europe is any less than has been supposed, while the crop of Manitoba is now represented to be much below the official estimate issued in August, and that of the Canadian Northwest Territories has also proved disappointing."

FOR NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

Plans of the Washington Board Concerning the Pay and Engineer Corps and Line Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The board on naval reorganization, which has been in session in the room of the Chairman, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, has adjourned for ten days, at the end of which time it is expected that each of the four committees appointed will have embodied in form to be recommended as the basis of legislation the views agreed upon in the meetings already held.

Without having decided all details of the plan of reorganization discussed, which was proposed in a form drawn up by Lieuts. Hollis and Sharpe, it may be said that the chief feature of the plan favored is that contemplating the ultimate elimination of the Engineer Corps as now maintained, and the imposition of most of the ship duties now performed by Engineer officers upon officers of the line, artificers or mechanics taking the place of Engineer officers in the engine rooms. Engineer officers who specialize and who qualify for designers and constructors of engines and engineering work will be in a separate staff corps.

Some anxiety has been created in the Pay Corps by the discovery that the reorganization board has undertaken to reorganize that branch of the service in much the same manner that the Engineer Corps is to be treated. This was not intended when the board met, but some members of the board have insisted upon discussing it with the view to putting the Engineer and Pay Corps on the same footing. None of the members of the board is very communicative about the matter, but enough has been ascertained to make it plain that the intention is to prohibit further appointments to the Pay Corps from civil life, and to assign line officers to perform the duty now performed by the pay officers who are selected from civil life exclusively. No pay officers now in the service are to be disturbed.

Naval officers say that there will be difficulties to overcome in bringing about this change. Pay officers are now bonded to secure the Government. As line officers would not have the opportunity of civilians to secure bondsmen, and as there might be reluctance to giving bonds for persons who were subject to transfer at any time from one part of the world to another, it is proposed to dispense with bonds. It is considered very doubtful whether Congress will assent to this proposition, which would involve the permission to line officers acting as Paymasters to hold large sums of money without other security than the word of honor of an officer and a gentleman.

The advantage to be gained, in the estimation of those who favor this and the other plan to make all line officers available where Engineer officers are now employed on board ship, is that much controversy about the inequality of certain officers would be gotten rid of. The only staff officers left on board ship would be those of the Medical Corps. It will be hardly possible to add a medical course at Annapolis or to teach them to perform satisfactorily the duties of Surgeons.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Seventy fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day, including the following:

New York—Bennington, Romaine A. French; Borodins, Miss Estella Rich; Chittenango Station, G. W. Carpenter; Lincklean Centre, Philena D. Cross; Salisbury Mills, Miss Emma P. Trotter; Tioga Centre, J. C. Latimer.

New Jersey—West Long Branch, G. L. Gibbs.

WOLCOTT STILL HOPEFUL.

Thinks International Bimetallism May Come About—Pretty Near to It Once, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Senator Wolcott, since his return, has been extremely reticent about his recent trip abroad. He refuses to see members of the press.

Senator Wolcott has made an informal statement to the President, explaining why the International Bimetallic Commission failed. The Senator is not yet without hope of success. He thinks the commission was near to bringing about a favorable reply. According to his account, everything was going along nicely, and it seemed as if the British Cabinet would go as far as had been promised, reopening the Indian mints and consenting to a conference.

Just then the press of Great Britain and the bankers of London criticised the Cabinet so severely that it was compelled to take a course contrary to that the commission had expected.

AGENT CHANCE'S REPORT.

He Fears that Increased Vigilance Will Be Required Against Smugglers on the Frontier.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Supervising Special Agent Chance has submitted his annual report to Secretary Gage.

The salaries and expenses of special agents during the year amounted to $92,567 and undervaluations and erroneous classifications discovered amounted to $424,236. Special attention, it is stated, has been given to the correct appraisement of imported merchandise in the interest both of the revenue and of honest importers, with a fair measure of success.

"In the prevention of smuggling," the report says, "some valuable work has been accomplished on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers, where the smuggling of horses, cattle, drugs, furs, and clothing has long prevailed. The service apprehends that the powerful combinations for the smuggling of wool which were in existence prior to 1890 will be renewed, and that increased vigilance will be required.

"One special agent in Europe, with two subordinates in Great Britain and two on the Continent, are engaged in securing evidence as to the correct dutiable values of imported merchandise, and in the investigation of irregularities connected therewith in four cases reported by them the increased duties amounted to nearly $100,000.

"During the past six months the cost of maintaining the special agents' service has been reduced to an amount representing $55,102 per annum, the services of nineteen special Inspectors of Customs and ten Chinese inspectors having been discontinued without detriment to the efficiency of the force.

"During the year, 5,880 Chinese persons other than laborers applied for admission to the United States. Of this number 5,478 were admitted and 402 were refused admission. In addition 1,819 were permitted the privilege of transit through the United States, the railway transporting them being required to give proof of their departure from this country. During the same period 1,615 Chinese laborers departed from the United States, and 1,030 of this class returned to this country by virtue of the provisions of Article 2 of the treaty with China. The number of Chinese arrested was 1,088. Of these 227 were deported and 810 were discharged. A few cases are still pending. To enforce the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act $89,807 was expended, an average cost of $69.58 for each of the 227 Chinese deported.

"Many difficulties have been encountered in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws. In Vermont and Northern New York many Chinese of alleged American birth have been admitted by the Chinese Commissioners before whom they were taken for deportation, and the treaty giving to Chinese laborers the privilege of transit across the United States in the course of their journey to or from other countries has been used to further illegal entry into the United States from Mexico.

"During the past fiscal year the aggregate receipts on account of customs was $177,533,674 and the expenses $6,820,526, the percentage of cost of collection being .0391.

"FAKE" JERUSALEM SOCIETY.

United States Consul in the Holy City Exposes a Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The United States Consul at Jerusalem in a report to the State Department calls attention to the advertisement of the self-styled "Scientific Society of Jerusalem," which has been circulated to some extent in the United States, and says it is a delusion and a snare.

A New York firm wrote the Consul asking about the proposed exposition. The only answer possible, says the Consul, is that there is no such society in Jerusalem and there will be no exposition.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

Increase of $37,129,631 for the Last Ten Months over Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The monthly statement of the exports of breadstuffs, cotton, mineral oils, cattle and hogs, and provisions issued from the Bureau of Statistics to-day shows exports for October last to have been as follows:

Breadstuffs, $26,156,994, increase as compared with October, 1896, $6,292,012; cotton, $82,345,355, decrease $5,006,507; mineral oils, $4,900,228, decrease $1,133,035; cattle and hogs, $2,575,283, increase $51,845; provisions, $10,881,291, decrease $953,521.

For the last ten months the exports of these articles exceeded those for the corresponding period last year by $37,129,631.

FOR THE NEWARK CATHEDRAL.

Catholics Meet to Consider the Means of Raising Funds to Build It.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 10.—A meeting of Catholics was held this afternoon at the Institute to take steps toward raising funds for the proposed new cathedral. Bishop Wigger and the Rev. T. A. Wallace, Chancellor of the diocese, were among those present.

The Bishop spoke of the necessity of the cathedral, and stated that the Polish priests throughout the diocese had agreed to give $100 per year for ten years toward the cost of the building, and that the curates would each give $60 a year for the same period. Bishop Wigger said that from these sources he expected to receive $170,000 in the ten years, and he stated that all the parishes in the diocese would be assessed, which would make a total for the cathedral of $75,000 a year. The cathedral will cost $1,000,000, and the Bishop said that before any work was done he wanted $100,000. Bishop Wigger announced that he would give $1,000 a year for ten years from his salary toward the cathedral.

Some of the Catholics present suggested that individual subscriptions be asked, and Bishop Wigger announced that he would consider the matter.

TAKEN WITHOUT EXTRADITION.

Vermont Arrests an Albany Stonecutter for Excise Law Violation.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—H. E. Jacobi, a stonecutter employed on the Capitol, was arrested on Monday by detectives from Vermont on the ground that he had violated the excise law of that State. He was taken from the State without requisition, and complications may follow.

Judge Joyce, Pardon Clerk of the Governor, said to-night:

"This is not an uncommon thing, if it be true, for Vermont officials to do. The punishment in Vermont for violations of the excise law are so frightfully excessive that Governors of various States naturally hesitate in giving up a man, unless the crime is a very serious one. Knowing this, they send officers with instructions to get men without extradition, if possible. The matter is worthy of interference, and if it is found that this man was taken without his free will, the District Attorney of Albany should bring action against the men who took him for felony. This department will give assistance, and I am sure the Governor of Vermont will honor any requisition."

District Attorney Burlingame said to-night that if charges were preferred by Jacobi or his friends, he would follow them up. Jacobi has been here for a year, and the crime alleged must have been committed prior to that time.

Admiral Dot's New Venture.

Admiral Dot, the midget, who owns a hotel in White Plains, will open a cafe near the Grand Central Station. He will make a specialty of catering to persons from Westchester County.

A YOUTH IN THE KLONDIKE

Kalamazoo College Boy Has a Remarkable Experience While in Search of Gold.

HARD JOURNEY WITH $6,000

Crossed the Chilkoot Pass Amid Ice and Snow—He Dared Not Face Starvation in the Klondike—Will Return in the Spring.

SEATTLE, Nov. 10.—Cameroc C. Burns, a young college boy of Kalamazoo, Mich., arrived this afternoon from Dawson City on the steamer Homer. He left Dawson Sept. 23, and, poling up the Yukon to the head of Lake Linderman, crossed the Chilkoot Pass to Dyea.

During all the hardship of a thirty-seven-day journey, he carried consolation in the shape of four bags of gold dust valued at $6,000. He will leave here to-morrow for San Francisco, and will spend the Winter in his Michigan home, returning to the Klondike next Spring.

Burns has been on the Yukon two years and owns a half interest in a claim on a tributary of Bonanza Creek. It has not yet been thoroughly prospected, but friends will look out for Burns's interests during his absence, and when he goes in again he will know the worth of his holdings.

Owing to the lateness of the season the trip out was full of hardships. Burns had only one companion. Before reaching the pass they were handicapped by soft snow and a slushy ice which had formed a foot thick on the river and lake. On the summit of Chilkoot Pass they were caught in a heavy snow storm and almost perished.

"We must have passed 500 boats bound down the river," said Burns to-day. "At the rate people are going in there is sure to be starvation on the Klondike this Winter. I left there because I did not care to face the situation. I would have come away before only I was expecting the arrival of a steamer from St. Michael. About 600 men will come out this Winter as we did when they find that steamers cannot go up the river with supplies."

FOR TWO $500,000 STEAMERS.

Yukon Company's Order Lodged with the Roaches—Boats to Ply Between Seattle and St. Michael.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The Yukon Company of Seattle, Wash., to-day executed a contract with the Roach Shipbuilding Company at Chester, Penn., for two 5,000-ton steamships to ply between Seattle, Wash., and St. Michael, Alaska, to connect at the latter point with the fleet of twelve Yukon River steamers now being built by Moran Brothers at Seattle.

The ships to be built at Chester will be the largest and most complete American steamships on the Pacific coast. They will be 418 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 27 feet deep, and will have a carrying capacity of 4,200 tons and 1,000 passengers. All of the passengers will have berth accommodations. The ships are designed to make a speed of 16 knots an hour, and it is asserted that they will be the fastest on the Pacific coast. They will cost $1,000,000, and work on them is to be pushed night and day to have them ready for the opening of navigation in the Spring.

Andrew F. Burleigh of Seattle, the President of the company, on Monday signed the contract with Moran Brothers, at Seattle, for a fleet of twelve large river steamers for the Yukon, to run from St. Michael to Dawson City, in addition to two towboats and twenty-five freight barges. The company will sell through tickets with first-class passenger accommodations, and entitling the passenger to carry a ton of freight through from Seattle to Dawson City, to be delivered at the latter point within twenty days. This will beat all records.

FOR A VOYAGE AROUND THE HORN.

Schooner with Miners Sails from Lynn, Mass., and Runs Aground.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 10.—The schooner Abbie M. Deering, in tow of the tug Louise and Alice, sailed from Lynn at 2 o'clock for San Francisco, around the Horn, and afterward for the Klondike. In the party are J. D. Winchester Beverly, Captain; J. A. Clough, Daniel McFadden, M. J. Donnelly, C. Graham, Joseph Delage, Albert J. Hight, and Howard M. Teed, Lynn; B. F. Campbell, L. R. Corson, F. B. Corson, and J. B. St. Pierre, Salem; G. W. Caleff, Jr., Chelsea; L. A. Howes, Northfield, Vt.; E. F. Ritter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and E. B. Haines, Freeport, N. S.

The schooner had been only half an hour on her course when she struck a bar, and was stuck in the mud. The party will probably have to remain where they are until early morning.

SURVEYOR OGILVIE ON THE GOLD.

Thirty Claims on the Eldorado That Will Yield $1,000,000 Each.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 10.—A correspondent telegraphs an extended interview with William Ogilvie, Surveyor of the Department of the Interior, who left Ottawa for the Yukon country June 19, 1895, and is now on his return.

Mr. Ogilvie reports that there are 100 claims on Bonanza Creek capable of yielding from $250,000 to $500,000, and thirty claims on Eldorado Creek that will no doubt yield an average of $1,000,000 each. These two creeks, he says, form but a small percentage of the rich placers already discovered. The others streams in the vicinity, though not quite so rich, will rate very high compared with anything ever found in the country before.

The gold-bearing area extends up the Yukon from the American boundary at least 400 miles, and is in some places 100 miles wide. Over all this area good indications have been found, so it is safe to assert that the greatest wealth, if not the richest individual deposit, is yet to be discovered.

NOVEL MINING VESSEL.

Will Be Fitted with Hydraulic Machinery for Work in Alaska.

A novel vessel is being constructed at Poillon's shipyard in South Brooklyn. It is a hydraulic mining vessel, and is destined for the Yukon River and its tributaries.

The vessel is of spruce, compactly built, and when completed, will be 60 feet long, with a beam of 30 feet, and 5 feet depth of hold. She will have a draught of only 2½ feet, and will be propelled by a stern paddle wheel.

She is being constructed for the Consolidated Mining Company of Brooklyn, of which Dr. Charles Wuest is President and James Van De Wynward is Secretary. The company is made up almost entirely of Brooklyn men, who will nearly all go to Alaska next Spring.

The new vessel will, as soon as completed, be shipped in sections by the ship Henry G. to Seattle, where she will be put together and provisioned for two years. Her owners will journey overland and board her in Seattle, and proceed thence to and up the Yukon. The vessel will be fitted with the latest appliances for hydraulic mining, and will operate along the various water courses in the gold-bearing districts, dredging on bars and at outlets of the smaller water courses.

MRS. McKINLEY AN HEIRESS.

President's Mother's Right to a Share in a Scotch Fortune.

WARREN, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Information has been received here of a fortune in Scotland which is believed to belong to the Campbell family, of which Mrs. McKinley, mother of President McKinley, and Alexander and John Campbell of Warren, and others, are members. The value of the property is well up in the thousands of pounds, but the amount is not definitely stated.

Six Horses Burned to Death.

Six horses were burned to death in a stable at 501 East Seventy-fifth Street, owned by B. C. Gerken of 1,485 Third Avenue, last night. Efforts were made to save the animals, which were valued at $1,000, but the flames spread too rapidly. The loss on the building was about $250.

POLICE BOARD MEETING.

Commissioner Parker Defies President Moss and Exchanges Compliments with Commissioner Andrews.

There were two little rows to enliven the routine business of the Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday. A vote had just been taken adopting a resolution of Chief McCullagh's remanding ten Detective Sergeants to patrol duty, when Commissioner Parker said that under no circumstances would he oppose any recommendation of the Chief. Then he spoke of opposition made to recommendations sent to the board by former Chief Conlin.

"When Capt. O'Brien and the late Chief recommended certain things to this board they were met with obstacles," he said.

"I have no defense to make and no self-glorification to preach about," interrupted Commissioner Andrews.

"Come to business, gentlemen," broke in the President severely.

"Evidently Mr. Andrews thinks the cap fits him," said Mr. Parker with sarcasm.

Then they settled down to business for a while until Mr. Parker wished to make a report in the case of Patrolman Francis T. Waters, against whom charges are pending. Waters had prevented the board from trying him by serving on it a writ of prohibition issued by the Supreme Court. The return had been prepared and signed by Mr. Parker's colleagues and then sent to him for his signature. Mr. Parker said there were things in the document he couldn't swear to, and made a reference to the politics of the Commissioners. President Moss tried to silence him, and said it was not a board matter.

"It is a board matter," said Mr. Parker, "and I want to say here publicly that I don't know anything about the allegations made in Waters's writ."

"I don't care how you act," snapped Mr. Andrews, "and I move that we adjourn."

Mr. Parker—I want to say why I cannot sign this.

"There is no necessity for making any statement about it," said President Moss, "and I rule that any discussion is out of order."

Mr. Parker said he didn't care about the President's ruling, and went on to state why he could not sign the return.

"I am asked to swear to Andrews's politics," he said. "I don't know what his politics is, and I have no knowledge or information about it."

He was still talking when President Moss adjourned the meeting.

"I do hope the board can have a meeting without a row," said Col. Smith, as he lingered in the room after the belligerents had departed.

HARLEM AUDIENCE CRITICAL.

Objections Cause a Change in the Lines of "A Night Session."

The one-act farce, "A Night Session," which precedes "The First Born" now being played at the Harlem Opera House, has been criticised by the patrons of this house on account of the broadness of the lines. On both Monday and Tuesday evenings many complaints were heard, and several in the audience went to the box office and demanded their money refunded.

Manager George Blumenthal cited these cases to Charles Frohman and David Belasco, and suggested that they either modify the play or give him some other one-act farce in its place. Mr. Frohman and Mr. Belasco yesterday concluded that it was best to change the lines and the scene somewhat, and called a rehearsal of the company early last night.

By the time the curtain was run up many changes had been made which seemed to make the farce satisfactory to its Harlem audience.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CAPITOL.

Selection of an Architect by the Commission Must Stand.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 10.—In the Supreme Court to-day the State Capitol Commission cases arising over the selection of an architect were dismissed and the decision of the lower court affirmed.

The decision of the lower court dismissed the bills in equity filed by the architect whose designs were rejected by the Board of Commissioners, provided by the Legislature to select designs and plans for a new Capitol building.

This decision defeats the effort made to set aside the award of the commission.

MASKED MAN SHOOTS A FARMER.

A Posse Helped in Its Pursuit Near Canton, N. Y., by a Fall of Snow.

CANTON, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Word has just been received here that at Hannawa Falls, a hamlet nine miles from Canton, E. Asa Briggs, a farmer, was shot through the head to-night and mortally wounded by a masked man who entered the house while Briggs was at supper with his daughter. The young woman was also shot, through the arm. Briggs is still alive.

A posse has been organized, and under the charge of officers is in pursuit. There had been a light fall of snow, and the party has some idea of the man who committed the crime from the footprints which he left around the house. The District Attorney has taken charge of the case.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER'S EDITOR.

The Rev. George Batcheller of Boston Accepts the Endowed Position.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The Rev. George Batcheller, the Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, has resigned his position to accept the editorship of The Christian Register, which has secured an endowment of $50,000. The position vacated by Mr. Batcheller is to be filled by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of Brooklyn, N. Y., a son of President Eliot of Harvard University.

When the Rev. Samuel J. Barrows resigned the editorship last Spring, on taking his seat in Congress, Mr. Batcheller was asked to assume the duties of editor but declined. Now, however, the endowment has made the position attractive. The first half of this endowment was raised by individual subscription. The second $25,000 is what remains of the Winn Fund.

INDIANS CONVICT FOR MURDER.

Cherokee Jury Finds M. M. Rowe Guilty Regardless of Evidence.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 10.—The jury of Cherokee Indians that tried M. M. Rowe, a half-blood Cherokee, at the Saline District Court House in Pryor Creek, Indian Territory, yesterday, for the murder of Howling Wolf, held a secret meeting in the woods previous to the trial and decided to find the prisoner guilty regardless of the evidence.

Throughout the progress of the trial the jury did not pay the least attention to the arguments or the evidence. When it was over they retired to the juryroom and immediately went through the formality of taking a vote without any discussion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Two cracks in the floor were designated by the foreman, in one of which each member favoring a verdict of conviction was to insert a peg, and in the other those favoring acquittal were each to insert a peg. Twelve pegs were placed in the crack signifying conviction.

The presiding Judge, an Indian, thereupon sentenced Rowe to death and set Dec. 28 as the date for his execution by hanging. The Federal courts have no jurisdiction in cases in the Cherokee Nation where both parties are Indians, but the Indian courts will be soon abolished.

Mayor Strong Mandamused.

An order to show cause why the Waldorf Athletic Club should not obtain a mandamus to compel the Mayor to permit the club to give an entertainment in the building on Broadway formerly used by the Broadway Athletic Club was served on Mayor Strong yesterday. The Mayor said in regard to the matter: "I refused to give them another permit because they broke faith with me last Thursday. They had promised to have the performance then a respectable one, but I understand that one of the bouts had to be stopped by the police."

Loving Cup for Col. Smith.

Col. George Moore Smith received a massive silver loving cup from the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night in the officers' quarters of the armory, Third Avenue and Sixth Street. Capt. T. J. O'Donahue, Quartermaster of the regiment, made the presentation speech. Col. Smith said he was much gratified at the condition of the regiment, due to the hearty co-operation he had received from all the members. A luncheon was served at the Hotel Sinclair.

YELLOW FEVER ABOUT OVER

Practically All Quarantines Raised and Railroads Free to Resume Traffic.

THE SOUTH IS EMANCIPATED

Indications of Large Business and Renewed Prosperity—Merchants, Farmers, and Miners Doing Well.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 10.—To-morrow practically all quarantines except those in the extreme south of Louisiana and Alabama will be raised, and the trunk lines will resume their interrupted schedules. Even with the partial lifting of the quarantine last Thursday, travel and trade piled up at once.

This section is crowded with Northern and Eastern drummers who have been delayed by the quarantine and they report excellent sales. Farmers are marketing freely their cotton and grain and the local jobbers report magnificent business.

A scarcity of labor in the coal and iron industries has placed labor at a premium and forced prompt payment of wages.

Conservative merchants and business men state there is more money in circulation in Birmingham than at any previous time in several years. The same conditions exist at many other Southern points.

YELLOW FEVER IN JAMAICA.

Alarming Spread of the Disease—A Warning to Americans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—United States Consul Dent of Kingston, Jamaica, who is now in Washington, has advices from the island through Vice Consul Mosher that the yellow fever seems to have taken a fresh start there, and that the people are apprehensive of the result.

A number of the British naval officers at the Port Royal naval station have been stricken with the disease, and some of them have died, including the commander of the guardship. His successor in the command also has been stricken.

Among the business men of the town also there have been a number of cases, and anxiety is caused by the fact that the natives and old residents, heretofore supposed to be immune, are contracting the disease.

The fever has made its appearance in two places on the island outside of Kingston since last report: at Neague, where the Governor is dwelling, and at Brownstown, on the north side. This makes altogether seven points of infection. Consul Dent earnestly warns all Americans against visiting the island at present.

He is about to return to his post in two weeks' time and will send public notice when it is safe for travellers to visit Jamaica.

Few New Cases and Few Deaths.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Seven new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day and four deaths.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 10.—There was one new case of yellow fever here to-day. No deaths occurred. There are three new cases at Flominton.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 10.—The yellow fever report to-day shows three new cases and two deaths.

Mississippi Quarantine Ends.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 10.—No new cases of yellow fever were reported to the State Board of Health to-night. To-night the board issued an ordinance that from and after to-day all railway trains entering the State of Mississippi will be allowed to stop in all towns. The inspection of passenger trains by local authorities is ordered discontinued.

Tuskegee Dedication Put Off.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 10.—Owing to the yellow fever the dedication of the Mary Stearns Agricultural Hall and addition to the Normal Institute has been postponed until Nov. 30.

CAMERON KILLED THE SHARK.

Diver from the Dee Tells a Remarkable Tale of an Encounter at Vera Cruz.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamer Yucatan was Alexander Cameron of Glasgow, Scotland, who took the steamer at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Cameron admits freely that he is the champion deep-sea diver of the world, but even his submarine capabilities might have been lost sight of yesterday in crowded New York had it not been that he brought with him a weird and wonderful tale of a terrific battle held between himself and a monstrous shark a few days ago beneath the surface of the harbor of Vera Cruz.

It is one of the most complete and artistic shark stories that has been brought into this port in many a day.

Cameron has not relied upon his imaginative and descriptive powers alone to carry his story. He has it buttressed by circumstantial evidence of the very latest pattern. He has several scratches and bruises upon his body that could not have been made by any means except by an enraged shark of the most voracious character. He also has a doctor's certificate to the effect that his injuries were received at the bottom of Vera Cruz Harbor by a finny monster.

Cameron is short, stout, and compactly built. He has a face as red as a boiled lobster, and talks with an accent redolent of the Dee. Three months ago he went to Mexico under contract to Pearson & Son, who have the contract for building some new piers and docks at Vera Cruz. Cameron's business kept him pretty constantly down among the denizens of the deep. The shark story he told yesterday is one of the best in his repertoire, and is vouched for by some of the crew of the Yucatan and by a fellow-passenger named J. W. Field, who is an engineer for Pearson & Son, and helped to rescue Cameron.

Cameron's story, stripped of the picturesque accent of the narrator, is as follows:

"About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 16, I was in thirty fathoms of water, engaged in putting bracings on a big pile, when something like a battering-ram ran into me, stunning my thigh and almost paralyzing my body. I turned and found myself attacked by a man-eating shark eight feet long. He ran at me twice head on, jamming me against the piles. I drew my knife and slashed him in the back and side. Before sharks can bite they must turn over on their backs, owing to the fact that the lower jaw is very much shorter than the upper jaw.

"As soon as I slashed this fellow he turned over, backed away, and then came at me with open mouth. I knew that if he once got under me my legs would be in his belly in no time, and, quick as thought, I climbed up the pile out of his reach. Finding himself foiled, he righted himself again and furiously dashed his bloody head against the pile. I finally dived under him and ripped him fore and aft with my dagger. He bled like a pig and then floated to the surface and died. A shark dies harder than any other animal.

"The men on the derrick hauled me up and carried me to the nearest hospital. The shark was viewed by thousands of Mexicans as it was hauled high and dry on shore."

In order that any possible doubt about Cameron's story may be put at rest, he exhibits the identical knife with which he vanquished the shark. He also has his diving suit with him.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....615 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Old Homestead—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CASINO—The Belle of New York—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Devil's Disciple—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—McFadden's Row of Flats—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The First Born—A Night Session—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—Lord Chumley.
MANHATTAN—Miss Francis of Yale—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Boston Symphony Orchestra—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE LEXOW LAW AGAIN CONDEMNED.

Judge CHESTER's decision in the case of the coal roads under the so-called anti-trust law has been sustained by the Appellate Division of the Third Department by a vote of 4 to 1.

We expected this result because the decision of Judge CHESTER was so clear, so carefully reasoned, so fully and strongly sustained not only by authority but by close analysis, and the law on which he was called upon to act was such a bungling piece of work from end to end, that we could not conceive that the higher court would reverse the decision. Politics, we are happy to believe, has little or no influence with our Judges, but it is worth noting that all of the five Judges of the Appellate Division of the Third Department save one are Republicans. They are Judges CHARLES E. PARKER, Oswego; MILTON H. MERWIN, Utica; JOHN R. PUTNAM, Saratoga Springs; JUDSON S. LANDON, Schenectady, and D. CADY HERRICK, Albany—the last being the only Democrat.

Our opinion of the Lexow law has been from the first that it was essentially iniquitous in purpose. We have never seen the slightest evidence that it was really intended to abate any injurious monopoly. It was not fitted for any such work. The moment that it came before an upright and clear-headed Judge it was declared wholly unfit for its intended object. Judge CHESTER held that that object, so far as the decisions of the courts threw any light upon it, appeared to be within the power of the Legislature, but he did not make a decision on that point, because he found the methods by which the law proceeded entirely contrary to specific provisions of the Constitution. On the one hand, the law undertook to direct the judiciary to give its aid to the Attorney General in setting a drag-net to discover evidence, which is not a judicial function and cannot be made one by an act of the Legislature. On the other hand, the law essayed to compel witnesses to appear before a referee and answer all questions at the risk of punishment for contempt, with no adequate provision for protection such as all courts are bound to give and do give. This again, Judge CHESTER found, was beyond the power of the Legislature. The decision of the Appellate Division is based upon the ground that the affidavit of the Attorney General was insufficient, but it is, like that of Judge CHESTER, adverse to the law. When Mr. LEXOW set out to provide for the punishment of monopolists by means declared inadequate by the courts when they had to pass upon the law, it is a fair inference that he did not expect or desire to punish monopolists. Nor did the Legislature when it passed his law, or Gov. BLACK, when he signed it. Least of all did Senator PLATT when he permitted it.

Mere blundering, however, is not iniquitous. The iniquity of the law consisted in the outrageously oppressive power that was placed in the hands of officials to threaten and inflict indefinite injury upon corporations and capitalists. What use it was intended to make of this power it is easy to imagine. The treasury of the party machine, under its vigorous application, would become as inexhaustible as the purse of Fortunatus. But the schemers overreached themselves. The first move they made in setting the machinery of their act in operation was met by prompt and energetic resistance. The courts were appealed to, and the machinery, so far, has been utterly condemned. No doubt the case will be carried to the highest court, but so far as any prediction is safe, it is safe now to predict that before that tribunal the machinery will be smashed.

OBJECTIONS DISPOSED OF.

The old dishonest outcry against an underground rapid transit railway as a place of foul air, smoke, gloom, and asphyxiation, is disposed of by the report of the Commissioners to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court:

"The criticisms generally made upon tunnels are not applicable to the tunnels contemplated in this plan. Experience in other cities, including our personal examination of the Boston subway, has convinced us that, where the motive power involves no combustion and where suitable light without combustion is provided, travel in tunnels can be made thoroughly wholesome and agreeable."

In fine, the plan now submitted by the Rapid Transit Commissioners triumphantly passes all challenges and meets all objections except the objections of a few owners of small amounts of real estate along the line and the interested opposition of the Manhattan Elevated Railway. But the important thing is that it meets a public demand which grows all the time more urgent. Delay cannot be permitted if the interests of the people and the business of the city are to be regarded and protected. No man can foretell what long vistas of obstructive litigation would open before the commission if the definitive authorization and actual beginning of the undertaking are deferred until after the 1st of January. An imperative public need exists. Provision has been made to meet it. Interference for obstruction and delay in the interest of private individuals or corporations ought not to be encouraged. The public interest is paramount. After years of litigation it is to be presumed that no new ground of action to thwart the commission can be found that would not involve either matters already adjudicated or complaints devoid of merit. We have had more than twenty years of talk, plans, lawing, and disappointed expectations. Let us now build a rapid transit railroad that will greatly promote the comfort and convenience of the people of the city and enormously increase the valuation of its real estate at the north end.

BROOKLYN AND RAPID TRANSIT.

Our Brooklyn contemporary The Eagle is much too sad at heart over the intention of New York City to spend $35,000,000 in building a rapid transit railroad from the Battery to the Bronx. The ground of its objection and the cause of its tears is the belief that this expenditure would be for the sole and exclusive advantage of Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs, and that no part thereof would accrue to Brooklyn and the other boroughs. This belief is unfounded in experience and erroneous. Whatever makes Manhattan more habitable and richer benefits Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. We are to be one community, homogeneous and with common interests, common aspirations, and a common tax fund. The principle The Brooklyn Eagle sets up would forbid any and every public improvement in any part of the great city. There must be neighborhood improvements for each part, and the improvement of a part improves the whole. If rapid transit to the Bronx benefits north end real estate, it does not therefore impair real estate values in Flatbush and the far reaches of Kings County. Their turn will come. Our turn comes first because it is the most pressing matter in sight, and because the work recommended is the culmination of long years of work and preparation and planning.

To raise its voice thus loudly against a great public work in Manhattan is not a good way to set Manhattan in a consenting and helpful frame of mind toward future public works in Brooklyn. Our esteemed contemporary is aware, is it not, that Manhattan votes will be needed when she wants money for new water supply and sewers?

The fears of The Eagle are groundless, and its talk about "repudiation" groundless. Its criticisms of the plans for a rapid transit road reported and approved by the Commissioners would be audacious if they were not absurd. The plans have been most minutely examined by the highest engineering experts in the country. There is no longer any occasion to discuss their practicability.

We advise The Eagle to abandon its unworthy attempt to get up an "honest agitation" against the plan of the Rapid Transit Commission. We especially advise it to cease advising law suits "to delay it beyond Jan. 1" on the ground that "the Constitutional limit on indebtedness might then veto it." After Jan. 1 the margin of Constitutional indebtedness, over and above the total cost of the rapid transit road, will be $30,000,000. Does The Eagle know of any deficiency in Brooklyn that will amount to more than that?

"NEWSPAPER SKETCHES."

What is the meaning of the item "newspaper sketches" which appears in so many of the certificates of campaign expenses filed by candidates? It appears to be something different from "newspaper advertising," which is also a frequent item. Does it mean that newspapers published in their news columns sketches of the lives of candidates and took pay for the publication?

We hope that no New York newspaper of standing did that. A newspaper should publish as news a truthful sketch of every candidate nominated for any important office. That much is due to its readers. Special eulogy intended to strengthen the candidate with the voters would find its proper place in the editorial columns, or, if the practice of the paper permitted comment, argument and advocacy in its news department, any such article should be printed for the public guidance and enlightenment without charge.

A paid-for sketch of a candidate must be considered an attempt to gain votes for him. The candidate or his manager considers not merely what is said in the eulogistic article, but the reputation and influence of the newspaper in which it appears as a large element in the value of the publication. It is very questionable morality for a newspaper to sell its advocacy in that way.

"IRON IN PIGS."

Section 122 of the Dingley law, "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," provides that "there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon iron in pigs imported from foreign countries a duty of $4 per ton."

The country that comes nearest to being able to send pig iron to the United States is England. According to the Coal and Iron Trades Review, "the cost of making Bessemer pig iron in England is £2 10s. 6d., or $12.50 a ton." According to Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, "similar pig iron is made in Pittsburg at $9.50 a ton." In other words, the pig iron "industry of the United States" is "encouraged" by a duty on English iron, which, with freight, brings the cost, exclusive of profit, up to at least twice as much as the cost of Pittsburg iron. Such is the logic and such the beauty of "protection."

Mr. CARNEGIE thinks that our "great difficulty in America is exporting it [pig iron] and the deficiency of regular lines of shipping. Here Great Britain has the advantage," which he would overcome by following the example of Germany and establishing "regular lines to Australia, China, and India," by "paying liberal mail subsidies." It would be interesting to know how Mr. CARNEGIE would figure on this proposition if he were spending his own money. He starts with an advantage in Pittsburg of $3 per ton; in other words, his British competitor's iron costs 30 per cent. more than Mr. CARNEGIE's. How much of his own money would he spend to get his iron, say, to Australia? How many times more than he would spend of his own would it take out of the United States Treasury to establish an Australian line? And where would the taxpayers come in?

THE MANHATTAN VALLEY VIADUCT.

The public hearing given by the Board of Street Openings and Improvements yesterday developed vigorous and righteous opposition to the plans of the Department of Public Works for the extension of Riverside Drive across the Manhattan Valley. The plan is just the sort of scheme the public would expect from the official who proposed to convert the lower end of Central Park into a desert of asphalt. It seems that the law is mandatory in some respects in which it should not be, but it seems also that Commissioner COLLIS has made a very bad use of such discretion as was left to him.

The extension of Riverside Drive is a worthy, but cannot be said to be a very pressing, public object. The time will come, no doubt, when it will be necessary to bridge the Manhattan Valley as well as the valley lower down the Riverside Drive at Ninety-sixth Street with a viaduct which shall separate the business traffic of the lower level from the pleasure traffic of the other. But of the two improvements, that which completes the existing drive is of much more urgency than that which extends it.

In either case, what New York has a right to expect is a substantial and dignified structure which shall be worth looking at on its own account, and which shall not disfigure the drive, the great monument that is already built, or any others that may be built hereafter. The problem is not one that can be handled by an engineer who is merely an engineer, even with the assistance of the aesthetic Gen. COLLIS, or treated from a merely engineering point of view, without threatening the most lamentable results. The remonstrances made yesterday denote that the threat of such results has been fulfilled in the plans prepared.

The question is not alone one of engineering. It is one of landscape architecture and of architecture. No plan should be seriously considered which has not received the assent of experts in those arts. Evidently the bridging of the valleys should be done by means of handsome and substantial viaducts of masonry supplemented if necessary by embankments which would comport with the dignity and beauty of the drive itself. Unless and until we can afford to do this work in a fitting way, we cannot afford to do it at all. The notion of throwing across the valley, north of GRANT's tomb, another such unsightly lattice-work as now skirts the northwest corner of Central Park should not be thought of for a moment.

The postponement of the question till next week and its reference in the meanwhile to the Department of Parks as well as of Works seems clearly preferable to the adoption of the scheme submitted yesterday. Park Commissioner CRUGER, in behalf of Trinity Church, was one of the remonstrants yesterday. Unfortunately, since the death of Mr. STILES, the Park Board has contained no one of authority upon such questions, and the proposition of President MCMILLAN that the viaduct should be raised twenty feet seems to add new terrors to the scheme submitted by the Commissioner of Public Works. It is greatly to be hoped that the Park Board may take competent advice before it reports an alternative plan. The present plan seems to contemplate a grievous and irreparable public injury.

CRIME AND JOURNALISM.

One KELLEY, who is on trial in New Hampshire for murder, seems to admit that he did the murder in question, but to maintain that he would prefer not to be punished for it. There is nothing surprising about his position so far. What makes it rather unusual is the explanation he gives of his preference. He committed the crime, he says, at the instigation of the devil, with whom he has had a contract. But this contract will expire on the 15th of January, after which he will be free to abstain from crime and become a useful citizen.

What gives peculiar point to this explanation is some testimony that was given in the murder trial on Tuesday, from which it appears that even in New Hampshire the native hue of journalism is sicklied over with a pale cast of yellow. A citizen who was examined concerning his acquaintance with the accused related that the accused "had approached him on the subject of starting a daily paper." He further testified that he "considered him a quiet and inoffensive boy in whom the idea of starting a newspaper seemed ridiculous."

The state of journalism in New Hampshire appears to be as parlous as it is in more populous and more sophisticated communities. Why should the idea of starting a newspaper seem ridiculous in a boy, merely because he seemed "quiet and inoffensive"? If he had been a turbulent and offensive boy, a boy with a big B, then apparently the idea of his starting a newspaper would have seemed to the New Hampshire witness an entirely normal ambition.

It is sad that this view of journalism should prevail anywhere. But an inquiry even more fruitful than into the theory and practice of journalism in New Hampshire is opened by this testimony. The youth who aspired to found a newspaper, which the person to whom he confided his aspiration assumed to be a yellow or freak newspaper, has since avowed that he is under contract to the devil. The question is whether this project of starting a newspaper was formed and promoted in pursuance of that contract. SATAN, it is well known, finds employment for idle hands, and certainly there could be no employment more congenial to him than the establishment of a yellow newspaper. Possession by the devil, if once admitted, would account for the establishment of such newspapers, and especially for the establishment and continued operation of them at a pecuniary loss, for the payment of large sums of money for the privilege of publishing them. This suggestion from New Hampshire really seems to be an illumination, the rays of which may reach as far as New York. If we accept this hypothesis, the future of journalism will considerably brighten, and the depression of those who view its ravages with alarm will give way to an eager curiosity to know when the contracts which bind the projectors and proprietors of the yellow journals to keep them yellow will expire.

The statement was very definitely made before the Executive Committee of the Sound Money League on Tuesday that the President intends to urge a specific measure of currency reform on Congress in his annual message. We trust that the report is correct. It is obvious that in such a matter cordial co-operation between the President and Secretary GAGE would be essential, and it is fair to assume that it will be had. The views and purposes of the Secretary have heretofore been much more definite and practical than those of the President, and are likely to weigh proportionately with the latter. If Mr. MCKINLEY understands the absolute political necessity of a sound and solid financial policy, the Secretary can be trusted to provide him with one. It is a good combination.

The gentleman with a history who has done so much to elucidate the problems of the late campaign over the signature of "Manhattan" in The Sun thus exposes the duplicity of the supporters of Mr. Low:

"They were voting only to beat the Republican Party, for that is what was meant by downing PLATT. Of course, they could not beat the leader except by beating the army led by him. If they had got up a plot to 'down HANNA' last year, how could they have executed it except by downing the Republican Party?"

Oh, HANNA was "the leader" of the Republican "army" last year, then? And what was MCKINLEY? A figurehead?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That Fort Sheridan scandal grows more and more painful with every new development. Most people who have followed it must have been convinced that the treatment recently inflicted upon a troublesome soldier there was brutal beyond any shadow of excuse, and now it is stated that a non-commissioned officer, whose evidence was too frank to suit his superiors, has been reduced to the ranks as a hint for him and others to see little and to say less about the methods by which military discipline is enforced. That this was the motive for the man's degradation is as yet, of course, only a supposition, and it may be unwarranted, but the insolent assertion by one of the officers concerned, that the matter does not interest or concern civilians, makes it hard to wait for clear proof before believing even a charge so grave as this. American Army officers should remember that they are American, not German, that they are the servants of the people, not their masters in any sense or degree, and when the people ask reasonable questions a refusal to answer may have unpleasant consequences.

—A Canadian engineer has evolved a new theory to account for forest fires. While with a Government surveying party recently in a part of the far Northwest where these conflagrations are frequent and destructive, he happened to catch a tree in the very act of setting fire to itself and its companions. It was this way: The tree had been partly uprooted by a severe windstorm, and leaned over against the trees nearest to it, some of which happened to be dead. Fierce gusts drew down from the neighboring mountains and caused the branches of the inclined tree to rub with considerable force against those upon which it rested. After the friction thus developed had been kept up for many hours, avers this courageous engineer, the dead wood upon which it was exerted first began to glow, then burst into flame, and a fire that swept through miles and miles of valuable timber was the result. The story is one which it is hard, but not impossible, to believe, and it is more than likely that several times since the world began woodlands have been devastated in just this way. There is much doubt, however, if any appreciable amount of responsibility will be taken from careless campers by the engineer's discovery. Not once in a thousand years could the circumstances he records be duplicated, while the reckless hunter and prospector regularly endanger the forests at least three times a day. Simplest explanations are usually best.

—Any landsman who tries to buy a good map of Cuba will learn the surprising fact that no such map has ever been made, and that even its coasts are for the most part either uncharted at all or charted so carelessly and incorrectly that the Captains of vessels in approaching any except a few of the island's most important harbors are forced to rely almost exclusively on such information as their own eyes and sounding lines will supply. This may not seem like a very important matter, especially to those who are accustomed to think of Cuba as an out-of-the-way part of the world, in which many characteristics of a new and unexplored region are pardonable. In reality, however, this lack of maps and charts shows the quality of Spanish rule as clearly as do the murders of non-combatants or the wholesale misappropriation of public funds about which every correspondent has so much to say. As countries in the New World go, Cuba is very old. The Spaniards began to explore it in 1492, and since 1511, except for a single year, they have had uninterrupted possession of it. And in four hundred years they have not had time enough to spare from the task of draining the island's resources even to survey its coast. The idea of adding Cuba to the civilized world never occurred to them. The only thought was to establish at Havana and in a few other places great fortresses, by which the island could be not governed, but controlled, and anything that would help general commerce was carefully left undone.

PERSONAL.

—Most notable, perhaps, among all the interesting features of the Lord Mayor's procession in London this week was the appearance of an effigy of CECIL RHODES among those of other "founders of the English Empire." There has been a somewhat loudly expressed reprobation of Mr. RHODES in the last few months, both by the English papers and by English politicians, but it is obvious that the objection was to his failure, not to his plans or the means which he chose for carrying those plans into execution. Why won't our cousins be frank? They want the earth, and sensible people will not object if they get a considerable part of it, but the pretense of modesty and scrupulous regard for the rights of others is a little fatiguing.

—A case recalling that as yet unpunished crime of which the sailors on the ship T. F. Oakes were the victims is reported from San Francisco, where another American vessel, the John A. Briggs, has arrived with a scurvy-stricken crew. The Briggs sailed from Baltimore five months ago under the command of Capt. J. W. BALCH, and with a man named JOHNSON as first mate. Her supply of provisions was wretched in quality and inadequate in quantity. Before thirty days had passed the few barrels of potatoes that were the only vegetable food provided for the men had been used up, and after that they had to subsist on salt meat and bread, doled out to them in meagre portions. Three times a day, the sailors declare, they received half a small loaf, enough to make four slices, and two cuts of hard beef, each so thin as to be almost transparent. Of course the disease which always follows such a diet—and which never follows any other diet—soon made its appearance. Before Cape Horn was reached two men had been attacked by it, and as the slow voyage up the coast progressed, one after another of them succumbed. Equally, of course, when the ship's working force was reduced, it became necessary for the Captain and mates to urge those still able to work to make greater and greater exertions, and the only available means consisted of a free use of clubs and fists. In the complaint which the sailors swore out on reaching port, they tell of constant abuse inflicted by the mate, with whose methods Capt. BALCH never interfered. It is the old, old story, and, as usual, the false deduction that the officers of the ship are brutes delighting in cruelty is drawn from it by the San Francisco papers. If the owners of the Briggs had taken the pains and spent the money to fit her out properly, there would have been no scurvy, and the chances are nine out of ten that there would have been no maltreatment of the men. Captains and mates must live, or at least they think they must. After they get out to sea they must get back to shore, and the only way sick sailors can be kept on deck is by pounding them. The owners, not the officers, profit by criminally economical outfitting, and the law should hold them, and them alone, responsible for its consequences.

—"There is something oppressive in the military atmosphere of restraint which pervades Germany, and it was a relief for me to get into a freer country, Holland." This sentence, taken from the report in The Tribune of an interview with WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, expresses the feeling of every real American who has experienced the mingled joys and woes of a visit to Germany. In the journey just ended Mr. HOWELLS spent considerable time in that country, he profited by the health-giving waters of one of the famous springs, he recognized the many charms of German life, the many excellences of German character. No doubt he was treated by all whom he met with the consideration he deserves as a man and with the high respect which his literary achievements would win for him in any civilized country; it is improbable that, personally, he has the slightest grievance against either the Kaiser's soldiers or the Kaiser's policemen. Yet he drew a long breath when he crossed the frontier into little Holland. This was quite natural. Mr. HOWELLS has no inclination for conspiracy, violence, or crime, but, like everybody else in whom appreciation of human rights is more or less developed, he prefers to have that fact taken for granted, and revolts at a system of espionage and threatened compulsion that would be justifiable only in a land peopled by vicious slaves. America could learn numberless lessons from Germany in the practical details of municipal government, but except for the few of us to whom streets full of stalwart men in handsome uniforms form an impressive spectacle, it would never occur to sane Americans that the adoption of German methods of rule is a desirable remedy for even the worst evils of "machine" domination.

CURRENT NOTES.

The sword of Gen. Frank Cheatham mysteriously disappeared while being removed with other relics for exhibition at the Centennial fair in Nashville, Tenn., to the great grief of his relatives and of the Frank Cheatham Confederate Survivors' Association, to which it had been loaned.

* * *

Not until very recently did it become generally known in Illinois that the Legislature of the State at its last session adopted an act making it unlawful to employ in any capacity in stores, workshops, or manufacturing establishments children less than fourteen years of age, under a penalty of not less than $10 or more than $100 for each offense.

* * *

The Anne Eliza Johns Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, of Danville, Va., which started the movement for the erection of a monument to the women of the Southern Confederacy, has decided that its best form would be the establishment of a woman's college on Virginia soil, where the daughters of Confederate soldiers may receive a liberal education.

* * *

An earthern mug from which, it is said, Martin Luther drank wine in 1521, is to be exhibited at a fair held by the St. John's Lutheran Evangelical Church in Bloomfield, N. J., this week. It is owned by Lieut. Klein of the Newark police force, from whose great-great-grandparents it has been handed down. It is claimed that when Luther was about to start for Worms, a Rev. Mr. Klein and he both drank from the mug.

"REVIVAL" AT SMITH COLLEGE.

It Is Denied that Any Unusual Religious Feeling Exists There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me as a subscriber and constant reader of THE TIMES to express my surprise that your dignified and usually accurate journal has been taken in by one of The Sun's acrobatic feats in reporting. I refer, of course, to the dispatch forming the basis of your leader on "College Revivals" in Tuesday's issue. There is no excitement among the students of the prominent woman's college in Massachusetts alluded to. There is no religious hysteria, no revivalist machinery, no emphasis of any interests hostile to academic work. There is not now, and there never has been. The work of the college in classrooms and in all departments of intellectual activity has never been in a saner or sounder condition. The Faculty are not casting about in their minds for ways of controlling or mitigating a mischievous religious agitation, for the excellent reason that no such agitation exists. Some reporter in search of a "story" has been guilty of gross exaggeration of the facts of the simple, quiet, religious life whose existence the newspapers up to this date have ignored while they enlarged upon the dramatic entertainments, the afternoon teas, and the basketball games. A college is a many-sided place. The Sun's reporter has displayed a lack of critical acumen that would be surprising in a representative of a responsible newspaper.

May I ask, in the interests of truth and honest criticism, that you will publish this statement?

M. A. JORDAN,
English Department, Smith College.
Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Nov. 9, 1897.

THIS PRINCIPLE WILL PREVAIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The position which you have taken and defended so ably throughout the recent campaign deserves the heartiest commendation from all good citizens, and the public spirit displayed by your present attitude and by your promise of giving to the new administration all possible support in securing good government for our city is just as admirable. No one who sympathized with you in the campaign can fail to deplore the return of Tammany to power, but that result is far less deplorable than any compromise would have been.

From the outset the Citizens' Union stood for a principle—the separation of National issues from city elections—and it is better that this principle should have been clearly outlined and defended, even though not carried to a successful issue this year, than that it should have been debased or obscured by compromise. The ideal has been announced in unmistakable terms; it has not been attained, but it is not unattainable. And it is not, as some Republicans would have us believe, an impracticable ideal.

Plainly it is not an unattainable ideal that city elections should be separated from National elections. This has already been done under the new Constitution. And it is not an impracticable ideal that National issues should be eliminated from city campaigns. If it is, what is the significance of our present Constitution? If it is, why did the Republican Party in its platform of 1893 pronounce in favor of the separation of city elections from National elections? and why did that party secure the change in the Constitution of the State?

Does not the separation of State and National elections from municipal elections have for its sole object the exclusive consideration of the interests of the municipality in each change of administration? Is not this the only rational interpretation of the revision of the Constitution? If, then, this ideal is impracticable, the Republican Party is responsible for introducing and embodying in the very Constitution an impracticable ideal.

But the party is honored for having done in that case what was plainly demanded by the exigencies of the situation. It did not introduce an impracticable ideal. It is the only practicable ideal to be cherished by the citizens of this metropolis.

For this reason the consistent and self-respecting attitude of the Citizens' Union throughout the recent campaign is greatly to be admired. And for this reason the Republican leaders deserved, as they have received, the severest censure which good men can administer to those who set party good above the good of the people. They are particularly deserving of censure for having gone back on their own record, and for having introduced into the campaign the old and offensive issue of partisanship.

The Citizens' Union, representing a principle, and the very principle which the Republican Party aimed to express in the revised Constitution, could not with any self-respect, or any just claims to the respect and confidence of thoughtful men, make a deal with any party, however strong and influential. If it had done so, it would have been guilty of suicide.

It is a wonder that the Republican leaders did not see this, and that they did not also see that the one chance for the party to secure leadership along this new line of political development was to indorse most heartily the position and principles of the Citizens' Union and to throw all their influence in with the men who by perfectly legitimate means had given expression, in the only way in which expression could practicably be given, to the very principles enunciated by the party platform of 1893 and by the Constitution of the State, itself a child of the Republican Party.

Because they did not do this, and because they antagonized the principle of the Citizens' Union they must be held responsible for the failure of that principle to find expression in the choice of candidates before the voters of the metropolis.

It is quite likely that the leaders of the Citizens' Union also made mistakes; they are but fallible men. But the principle for which they contended so grandly is sound. In the end it must prevail. The degree of success which has already attended its advocacy is most encouraging, as you have often said. And, though it may require a long course of education to bring the masses of the people up to the level of the revised Constitution, and to eliminate from our municipal contests all vestiges of partisanship, it is an end worth laboring for through patient years of earnest and determined effort.

GEORGE SHIPMAN PAYSON.
Inwood-on-the-Hudson, Nov. 9, 1897.

The House Numbering Ordinance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date a correspondent who signs himself "Taxpayer" attacks a proposed ordinance having for its object the introduction of a system for a thorough and, as far as possible, uniform numbering of buildings in this city. Among other extraordinary statements, "Taxpayer" informs us that "the present system of house numbering is good enough for all purposes," and he furthermore promptly suspects a "deal." The facts are simply these: Whereas in all large European and several American cities these things are thoroughly regulated by law, there is in this city no "system" of numbering whatever. House owners or lessees place their numbers anywhere or nowhere at their own sweet will, and the proverbial needles in haystacks are frequently not more difficult to find than these elusive numerals. To remedy this evil therefore, and at the request of a number of citizens and "taxpayers" the ordinance in question was introduced.

The fearful additional burden which it imposes upon our citizens may be summed up as amounting to about 25 or 50 cents for each suffering owner or lessee. "Taxpayer" is entirely mistaken also in his statement that Mayor Strong vetoed this "vicious ordinance" when first passed, last September. On the contrary, he thoroughly approved of the same and would have signed it, had it not been temporarily recalled by the Aldermen for the purpose of inserting some slight amendments.

J. S. WILBUR.
New York, Nov. 9, 1897.

Aid from Outsiders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Arthur D. Greenfield, makes an excellent suggestion in your issue of last Saturday, namely, that not only should the Citizens' Union continue its organization but have within itself committees of paid experts to watch the Tammany administrations in all its ramifications and report at stated times, and in this connection let me suggest that the Citizens' Union accept "associate," "advisory," or "sympathetic" members from outside the municipality, of those having interest therein, many of whom would be, like myself, taxpayers in the great city. This membership might also include women in or outside New York. Such an accession, even although the dues might be not over a couple of dollars a year, would aggregate a substantial sum to assist in the good work. One of the misfortunes of the city is the absence as residents of a multitude of intelligent business men who for the sake of their children, economy, love of the country, or other reasons are in New York only in business hours. Had these men been voters on the 2d inst. I venture to say that Mr. Low would have been triumphantly elected, for I have talked with many of my neighbors and without exception they were and are in sympathy with the objects of the Citizens' Union. Let these help by the only means they can: Sympathy, pecuniary, and proselytism. RUSSUN URBE.

Morristown, N. J., Nov. 8, 1897.

New York's First Chief of Police.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The Beacon, (New York,) June 21, 1845, I find the following paragraph by the editor, Gilbert Vale, concerning George Washington Matsell, a famous Tammany man, who was the first to fill the then new office of Chief of Police. It seems worth reading at a time when another Tammany leader is chosen to be the first Mayor of Greater New York. I copy it literally:

"Justice Matsell has been appointed to the head of police, a post of great trust, demanding great powers, ability, integrity, and tact; it is big with honors and fraught with dangers; he is the first to serve in this office, and has to set an example of firmness, wisdom, impartiality, and humanity. He may be the most useful man in the city, and hence the most honored; and he may be precipitated by a single slip from this pinnacle of honor to pity and contempt.

"He, as the first, cannot profit by the slips of others. On most points, however, he is a tried man. Power spoils a great many; a weak man in power is a perfect nuisance; he exerts it for his own dignity; gives offense, and falls; he exerts it for his friends and sacrifices justice; or he exerts it unnecessarily, to correct that which would correct itself if let alone. A weak man in power has a thousand ways of showing his inferiority.

"We have confidence in Mr. Matsell; he has shown none of these weaknesses, while his experience must have given him the necessary knowledge. We do not expect a perfect police; much is to be worked out by experience; and this increases the difficulty of the position, for vigor (so essential in the office) cannot and ought not to be exerted in a doubtful policy; it is necessary to be right before we go ahead

"We are pleased to see the appointment generally sustained by the people." G. V.

NUGGETS.

Sweet Auburn.

Martha—Speaking of Miss Mintdrop, hasn't she got a red head?

Martin—She did have before she came into her uncle's property.—Boston Transcript.

No Quarantine Against Jack.

Doctor Frost will soon be able to stamp out yellow fever in the South, and this great specialist is receiving a warm welcome, notwithstanding his cold Northern manner.—Louisville (Ky.) Post.

Not Concerned About Them.

"You mean to tell me that you don't think football ought to be suppressed? Just look how many get maimed and killed in the game."

"It doesn't maim and kill anybody except football players."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Language of the Postage Stamp.

A contemporary gives to a correspondent what is alleged to be "the postage stamp flirtation language." As a matter of fact, the key to the language should begin: "Putting a stamp on an envelope anywhere excepting on the upper right-hand corner means 'I am a fool.'"—Boston Globe.

His Revenge.

"I should er got dat Post Office," said the colored politician, "but dey gin it ter a white man, after all. But I got my revenge!"

"Yo' rewenge?"

"Yes; I makes dat white man wait on me, en fly roun' same's ef I had him hired. I goes in dar 'bout ten times a day, throw down a dollar en holler out:

"'Gimme a one-cent stamp heah, quick!'"—Atlanta Constitution.

A GIRL FROM BOSTON.

From The Denver Evening Post.

She was a Boston maiden and a pink of first society
Who came to Colorado on an observation tour,
And through her gleaming glasses gazed with maidenly propriety
Upon the many wondrous things which tourist folks allure.

Her escort heard her questions in a spirit meek and dutiful,
For he was an obliging and accommodating youth,
And in his apt replies in manner picturesque and beautiful
He ran a woof of fiction through a golden web of truth.

She gazed upon the lofty blocks, alive with hum of business,
Admired the architecture with a scientific eye,
Then up an elevator went and gazed in breathless dizziness
Upon the city from a point well up toward the sky.

She studied well our pretty men in all their modest doveliness,
Allowed that they were perfect pearls of masculinish grace,
And when it came to faultless types of breezy Western loveliness,
In form as well as feature, our sweet maidens set the pace.

When evening came she sighed a sigh and said with sweet urbanity:
"They really are out of sight, the many things I've saw,
Your busy streets and palaces, your he and she humanity,
And yonder mountain chain, are lovely hands to whom to draw,
But spite of all the beauties of your people, town, and scenery,
A loneliness athwart my heart persistently will comé,
So if you kindly will oblige and steer me to a beanery
I'll snap my jaws on treasures that will bring a dream of home."

BRITISH ROUTED IN INDIA

Gen. Westmacott's Column in the Maidan Valley Retired Before the Tribesmen with Loss.

OFFICER AND 12 MEN MISSING

The Rear Guard Saved Only by the Skill of the General—Fifty Men Lost—The Enemy Fought at Close Quarters.

SIMLA, Nov. 10.—Official dispatches received here to-day from the British camp in the Maidan Valley tell of a "reconnaissance" in force by the British which turned out to be quite a boomerang engagement.

The movement was commanded by Brig. Gen. Westmacott, and the British force engaged consisted of the Dorsetshire Regiment, the Northamptonshire Regiment, a regiment of Sikhs, and two batteries of artillery. This column moved yesterday to Saran-Sar, and reached the summit of the mountain with little resistance. There the troops found a hastily evacuated camp and soon afterward retired upon the main body. This movement, however, was attended by serious losses to the British. The insurgent tribesmen followed after the column in strong force, swarming from behind the rocks, showing wonderful audacity, and keeping up a heavy fire at short range upon the British troops. Only the admirable disposition made by Gen. Westmacott of his troops saved the rear guard.

The General personally held the men together and saw all the wounded taken away before he retired himself. On the way back to camp the transport of the wounded was greatly hampered by the fact that the troops had to retire over a fearfully broken country, surrounded on all sides by swarms of the enemy's skirmishers. The route was intersected every hundred yards or so by deep ravines, and it was while the troops were engaged in passing through this ground that the tribesmen rushed upon them, fearlessly making their way up the ravines to close quarters. The Northamptonshire regiment suffered the most, their casualties being mainly incurred while saving their wounded.

All the wounded reached camp at about dark, and it is still hoped that a missing officer and twelve men will reach camp safely.

The loss of the British was about fifty men. Of this number the Northamptonshire regiment lost Lieut. Waddell and four men killed, and Lieut. MacIntire of this regiment and twelve men are missing. The Northamptonshires also had Lieut. Trent and thirty men wounded.

The Dorsetshire regiment had Lieut. Ingram, Lieut. Mercer, and six men wounded.

The Sikhs lost two men killed and had six wounded.

BRITISH POLICY DEFENDED.

Lord George Hamilton Justifies England's Course on the Frontier.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, in a speech at Acton this evening, defended the "forward policy" pursued in India during recent years against attacks lately made upon it by Mr. John Morley, Mr. Herbert Asquith, (Home Secretary in the last Liberal Government,) and other Liberal leaders.

He justified this policy on the ground that, while checking the Russian advance toward India, it enabled Russia and Great Britain to arrive at an amicable understanding by which their respective frontiers and spheres of influence were being fixed, each recognizing that there was ample room in Asia for the legitimate expansion of both empires. He spoke very guardedly of the future of the frontier policy, urging that "our chief object is to concentrate our strength on essential routes and positions, accepting elsewhere the acknowledgment of British supremacy, interfering as little as possible in their local affairs beyond checking the traffic in arms, and trusting for the rest to the civilizing influences of trade gradually to win the tribes from their predatory instincts."

The Times, commenting editorially on Lord George Hamilton's speech, will say to-morrow that it was the part of wisdom to "refrain from more explicit statements, which would only give a handle for Radical attacks"; and will suggest as a means of attaining the desired ends the extension of the railway to the Afghan frontier along the valley of the Kabul River.

The Daily Chronicle will express the opinion that Lord George Hamilton means perhaps that we should slide by lapse of time into a policy of annexation on some unintelligible idea that we may thereby check Russia." It will also comment on the fact that the tribesmen possess enough Lee-Metfords and ammunition to deliver a magazine fire, although the Lee-Metford has only been supplied to the Indian forces for about two years, a fact which, in The Daily Chronicle's opinion, calls for searching inquiry.

RACE TROUBLE IN AUSTRIA.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 10.—In the Lower House of the Diet to-day Francis Kossuth characterized the action of the Austrian Minister of Finance in threatening a suspension of the Constitution in the event of the Austro-Hungarian Compromise bill being defeated as being contrary to the terms of the Hungarian Constitution. Kossuth called upon the Government to make a definite announcement of its position in the matter and addressed an interpellation to Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, relative to the attitude the Hungarian Government would adopt in the event of Austria suspending the Constitution, as threatened.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.—On the resumption of the sitting of the Lower House to-day there was a renewal of the disturbance and conflicts which have marked the recent sessions of the Reichsrath, and the disorders finally reached such a pitch that the sitting was again suspended.

A large band of German students made a demonstration to-day in the main hall of the university and in front of the Reichsrath, singing German national airs. Eventually, however, they dispersed by the advice of Herr Wolff, the German Deputy.

BLOW AT AMERICAN JOINERS.

GLASGOW, Nov. 10.—The officials of the Joiners' Union have posted notices in all the shops of this city forbidding members of the union to hang doors which have been made in the United States or to use manufactured joinery which has been imported from America.

The reason for this notice, it is said, is that speculative builders have been importing large quantities of all classes of manufactured wood.

VOYAGERS ON THE BIG KAISER.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 10.—Among the passengers on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed to-day for New York, are the German Ambassador, Baron von Holleben; Mr. Simon Haas of New York, Mr. Kraus, tenor; Mr. Lambert and family of New York, Major Pangborn and family, Edmund Pavenstedt of New York, Reinhard Siedenburg of New York, Mrs. Ruppert of New York, F. Strubberg of New York, Countess Pinkenstein, L. F. Dommerich of New York, Percy Williams, Poultney Bigelow of New York, Alexander McDonnell of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney of New York, Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke, Gen. and Mrs. Ordway of Washington, and the Frohman theatrical company.

ANCHOR LINE VESSEL ASHORE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Kildonan, Arran Island, says that an Anchor Line steamer is reported ashore at Carrickcranie, on the south end of the island.

GLASGOW, Nov. 10.—No news has been received here concerning the steamer reported ashore off Arran Island. It is believed that the only Anchor liner that could now be in that vicinity is the Persia, bound from Liverpool for Glasgow in ballast.

The sea is calm, but the Firth of Clyde has been enveloped in a fog for twelve hours. The coast of the island is not dangerous, however, and any loss of life is improbable.

LIBERAL VICTORY REVERSED.

A Second Count in the Liverpool Election Shows a Conservative Chosen to Parliament.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—An election was held to-day in the Exchange Division of Liverpool for a successor in the House of Commons to Mr. J. C. Bigham, Q. C., recently elevated to the judicial bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Sir Lewis William Cave. Owing to an error in the first count of the ballots, the result was declared by the returning officer as a Liberal majority of 47, with 2,706 votes for Mr. Russell Rea, the Liberal candidate, and 2,659 for Mr. Charles McArthur, the Conservative candidate.

But the Conservatives asked for a second count, and this showed a Conservative victory, with a majority of 54. The result of the polling was as follows:

Mr. Charles McArthur, Conservative	2,711
Mr. Russell Rea, Liberal	2,657
Conservative majority	54

The constituency is one which required hard fighting on the Unionist side to defend. In 1886 there was a narrow Gladstonian majority, and at the by-election early in the following year Mr. George J. Goschen, (now First Lord of the Admiralty,) who was then seeking a seat in order to appear in Parliament as Chancellor of the Exchequer, was beaten by Mr. Neville, Q. C., by just 7 votes. In 1892 Mr. Neville so far bettered his position that he defeated Mr. Bigham, a Liberal-Unionist, who had the support of the Conservatives, by 66 votes; but Mr. Neville declined to stand again in 1895, and at the general election of that year Mr. Bigham, who stood as the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist candidate, had a majority of 254 over his opponent, Mr. W. B. Bowring, Liberal. At that election the total poll was 5,514 votes; in today's election the poll was 5,368 votes.

Charles McArthur, the successful candidate, is an average adjuster, and for several years was President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Besides holding for some time the office of Chairman of the Association of Average Adjusters, he was also a member of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations. He is an authority on marine insurance, and has written several books on the subject. As the commercial element in the Exchange Division of Liverpool is a great factor, Mr. McArthur's intimate acquaintance with commercial law and procedure made him a strong candidate. In his speech before the Conservative organization at the rooms of the Liverpool Constitutional Association, when he accepted the nomination on Oct. 19 last, Mr. McArthur pledged himself to use his "utmost endeavors to prevent the Mersey from being made a cesspool for Manchester," and this was the keynote of the campaign.

RADICAL VICTORY IN GERMANY.

Socialists Go Over in a Body—Radicals Expect a Strong Showing in the Next Reichstag.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The result of the municipal bye-election at West Preignitz, Prussia, Province of Brandenburg, where Herr Schulz, the Radical candidate, has been elected by a vote of 7,481, as against 5,999 cast for Herr Saldern, the Conservative candidate, is highly significant of what is likely to happen at the next general Reichstag elections.

Two ballots were taken. On the first Herr Saldern, the Conservative candidate, received 5,043 votes; Herr Schulz, the Radical candidate, received 3,148 votes; while the Socialist and anti-Semite candidates received, respectively 2,015 and 1,909 votes. In the second ballot the Socialists seem to have gone over in a body to the Radicals, in accordance with the recent decision of the Socialist Congress at Hamburg that if it were impossible to send Social Democratic representatives to electoral bodies, the Socialists should support the representatives of opposition parties who might be prepared to pledge themselves to support universal suffrage in Prussia as it exists in the empire.

On the other hand, in the reballot, the anti-Semites and Agrarians, discontented with the recent policy of the Conservatives, appear either to have abstained or to have supported Herr Schulz, the Radical candidate.

The anti-Semites declare that they will pursue the same tactics in all the Brandenburg constituencies, while the Radical organs exultantly predict that the next Reichstag will be the most radical Germany has ever seen. It looks now as though the prediction would be fulfilled.

SIR ROBERT PEEL APOLOGIZES.

A Duel with the Duke de Cirella Averted by His Action.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Soir announced today that Sir Robert Peel would fight a duel to-morrow with the Duc de C——, as the result of a quarrel at Monte Carlo which was the outcome of an argument over the justification of the imprisonment of ex-Capt. Dreyfus of the French Army. The name of the adversary was not given, but La Liberté explained that the Duc Clement de Cirella was the person meant.

The Duke, who considered himself insulted by certain letters from Sir Robert Peel, came specially from Geneva, and sent his seconds, including the famous French amateur swordsman, M. Thomeguex, to call upon Peel.

The representatives of Sir Robert Peel met the Duke's seconds this evening at the Cercle Artistique et Litteraire, a well-known club in the Rue Volney, and explained that Sir Robert had since learned that remarks he had attributed to the Duke had never been used, and that he, therefore, regretted his letters, which were based upon misstatements, and tendered a full apology. The Duke's seconds thereupon declared the matter ended.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR OUT.

Sultan Dismisses Galib Bey, Who Left Berlin for Lack of Salary.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Constantinople says that Galib Bey, Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, who left his post without leave because his salary had been unpaid for nine months and because he was harassed by creditors, was dismissed by the Sultan on arriving at Constantinople, despite a personal appeal. Gen. A. Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Minister to Servia, has been appointed his provisional successor.

BIG CONSPIRACY IN BRAZIL.

Behind the Attack on President Moraes and Murder of Bittencourt.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 10.—The authorities are now convinced that the attack on President Moraes and the killing of Gen. Bittencourt, the late Minister of War, last Friday afternoon, were the result of a widespread conspiracy.

The Government's proclamation declaring the Federal District of Nictheroy in a state of siege has been ratified by Congress, which has passed a bill confirming it.

A serious revolt has broken out in the city prison. The troops are now engaged in suppressing it.

A CHANGE FOR SALISBURY.

He May Resign the Foreign Secretaryship and Remain Premier.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Financial Post to-day asserts that the Marquis of Salisbury, Premier and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is about to resign the Foreign Secretaryship in favor of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, retaining, however, the Premiership.

J. B. FORD'S EXTRADITION.

French Court Refuses to Let Him Waive the Right of Habeas Corpus.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—J. B. Ford, alias Fisher, alias Simpson, who was yesterday committed for extradition to the United States on charge of forgery perpetrated in Cincinnati, will sail for New York in a fortnight.

He was eager to sail immediately, but the law allows fifteen days in which habeas corpus proceedings may be taken. Owing to the complications that have arisen in some cases of extradition, notably that of Emile Arton, who was convicted of bribery in connection with the Panama Canal scandal, the courts refuse to permit extradicable prisoners to waive the privilege of habeas corpus.

Ford's wife, who is a Bostonian, will accompany him on his return to America.

NOTABLE FALL WEDDINGS

Miss Bertha Tudor Thompson United in Marriage to Ericsson Foote Bushnell.

TRINITY CHURCH CROWDED

Miss Cornelia Putnam Lockwood and Alfred Lee Manierre Wedded at the Home of the Bride's Mother—Hughes-Connick and Cowles-Pfarrius Nuptials.

Old Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church was crowded yesterday by the witnesses of one of the most fashionable and attractive weddings of the season, that of Miss Bertha Tudor Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thompson, and Ericsson Foote Bushnell, the basso. The ceremony was performed at noon by the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, assistant rector of the church.

The music was by the regular church choir. The decorations were confined to vases of white chrysanthemums upon the altar. The ushers, who headed the bridal procession, were Herbert Witherspoon and Lloyd Rand of this city, followed by Charles B. Gilbert of New Haven and Walter R. Quick of this city; John D. Adams and Lyman A. Ford, both of New York, and Rosami Molincux of this city and Edward S. Skillin of Orange, N. J. Behind the ushers and forming the corners of a moving triangle walked three little girls, Miss Agnes Morgan of this city, Miss Audrey Hall of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Emily Winthrop Watson of Parkersburg, West Va.; each was gowned in white mull and carried a basket of pink roses. The maid of honor, the bride's sister, Miss Ruth Fullerton Thompson, followed the flower girls, gowned in pink silk and mousseline de soie, and carrying pink roses.

The bride came in on her father's arm. She wore white satin, trimmed with white tulle, a tulle veil caught at the brow with a tiara of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom, and a wreath of orange blossoms, carnations, and blue bells, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. About her neck was a string of pearls with a diamond sunburst. She met the bridegroom, attended by his brother, Winthrop Grant Bushnell, as best man, at the chancel. Soft music was played throughout the ceremony, and the bridal party passed out of the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The bride's mother, who had entered the church on the arm of the Rev. Dr. Robert Colyer, went out with Mr. Thompson.

Some 200 guests attended the reception and wedding supper which followed at the home of the bride's parents, 40 West Fifty-ninth Street. There was a remarkably handsome display of wedding presents.

Mr. Bushnell is a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the Hardware Club of New York, and a club at New Haven, his former home. His bride is a pianist of note. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell will live at the Van Corlear, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, after returning from their wedding trip.

Manierre—Lockwood.

A house wedding of much interest to fashionable folk and one of the prettiest of the month was that of Miss Cornelia Putnam Lockwood, daughter of the late Joseph B. Lockwood, and granddaughter of Tarrant Putnam, to Alfred Lee Manierre. The ceremony was at the home of the bride's mother, 49 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 3:30 P. M. yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, pastor of the South Reformed Church, at Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, officiated.

Smilax and white roses were used in profusion and with striking effect in the decorations. They were contrived to make a bower of a bay window, where the ceremony was performed. The bride entered from the hall to the strains of the Lohengrin "Wedding March," and was given away by her cousin, Judge William Le Baron Putnam of the United States Circuit Court. She was gowned in white satin, trimmed with old point lace, a family heirloom, and wore the same heavy point lace veil which her mother wore at her wedding, caught up with a large diamond cluster brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Maria Louise Lockwood, attended her as maid of honor.

Mr. Manierre's brother, Charles E. Manierre, was best man. The ushers were Clifford W. Putnam, Edward Vom Volkenburgh, Jr., George H. Sullivan, and Howard E. White. Soft music was played through the ceremony, and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" at its conclusion.

A reception and wedding supper followed. Among the hundreds of invited guests were Justice Edward Patterson of the Supreme Court, Mrs. Patterson, and the Misses Patterson, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, Mrs. Elliot K. Shepard, Mrs. Anson D. Phelps, Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Sands, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Colgate, and ex-State Senator Benjamin F. Manierre, father of the bridegroom.

Mr. Manierre is a graduate of Columbia University of the class of '83, Secretary of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, a member of the City Club, and of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Manierre will live in this city after a wedding trip of about two weeks.

Hughes—Connick.

Miss Mary Howell Connick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Connick, and Eugene Hughes of Syracuse, were married in the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, on Seventy-first Street, near the Boulevard, at 8 o'clock yesterday evening. The rector, the Rev. Father Matthew A. Taylor, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Father John Grimes of Syracuse and the Rev. Father Charles H. Colton, pastor of St. Stephen's Church and Chancellor of the New York Diocese.

The chancel railing was draped in white satin, and a priedieu arranged in front of the altar for the occasion. The entire church was also decorated with palms and chrysanthemums. A double quartet sang the Wedding March from "Lohengrin," using the words of a sacred hymn, as the bridal procession entered. The bride wore white satin, trimmed with tulle, and carried lilies of the valley. Her tulle veil was fastened with a diamond clasp pin, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Anna M. Tierney attended her.

William T. Gaynor of Syracuse was best man. The ushers were Andrew J. Connick, Jr., John F. Gaynor, Jr., Philip Roderiques, Myles Tierney, Robert Emmet McDonell, and Louis McMurray Colton. The choir sang the Magnificat on the conclusion of the ceremony, and the bridal procession passed out to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march.

A reception at the home of the bride's parents, 112 West Seventy-third Street, followed. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will take a wedding trip to Washington, and then go abroad for the Winter.

Cowles—Pfarrius.

At All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, Miss Louise Marcia Pfarrius, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Pfarrius, became the wife of Russell Abernethy Cowles. The ceremony was performed at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Fourth Universalist Church.

The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace, wore orange blossoms in her hair, carried white bridal roses, and wore a tulle veil, caught with a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was her sister, Miss Rosel Elise Pfarrius. The bridesmaids were Miss Aline Sears, Miss Ada Merrall, Miss Ethlyn Brewer, and Miss Addie Schmidt.

Frederick H. Cowles was his brother's best man. Richard Manning, Harry Post, Arthur Wood, and Percy Yalden were ushers.

Smith—Callahan.

Some 2,000 persons gathered in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10:30 A. M. yesterday morning to attend the marriage of Miss Edith Callahan, daughter of Cornelius Callahan of this city, and James Smith of Newark, N. J. Archbishop Corrigan officiated, and the Rev. Father James Rigney, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham, who is an uncle of the bride, celebrated nuptial mass. The bride wore white satin and point lace and her mother's bridal veil. Miss Edith Smith, the bridegroom's sister, was maid of honor. Miss May O'Connor, Miss Addie Burnes, and Miss Sannley of Newark, and Miss Belle Murray, were bridesmaids. John Smith, the bridegroom's brother, acted as best man. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 35 East Seventy-seventh Street.

McAlpin—Martin.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The marriage of Miss Alice Townsend Martin, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Townsend Martin, to Mr. Benjamin B. McAlpin, eldest son of ex-Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. Edwin A. McAlpin of New York, was solemnized at noon today at St. Peter's Church, and was one of the most brilliant weddings that has taken place in Albany for some time. The bride is a cousin of the young Countess of Craven, whose father, Mr. Bradley Martin, is a brother of Mr. Henry Townsend Martin, the head of one of Albany's oldest families.

The church was magnificently decorated for the occasion with palms and lilies and an elaborate organ recital preceded the wedding service, at which the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall, officiated.

The ushers were Mr. David H. McAlpin, second; Mr. William L. Martin, and Mr. Buchanan Houston, Mr. Arthur Coppell, Mr. Frederic Hahn, Mr. Robert Driscoll, Jr., Mr. Frederic W. Stelle, and Mr. Kenneth Kirtland, all of New York.

The bridegroom's brother, Mr. Edwin A. McAlpin, Jr., acted as best man, and the bridesmaids, who were gowned all alike in white faille, with sashes of blue chiffon and Gainesborough hats of black velvet and black ostrich plumes, and carried bouquets of pale blue orchids and lilies of the valley, were the Misses Helen and Mabel Martin, sisters of the bride; her cousins, Miss Ethel Davies of New York, and Miss Alice Rochester of Washington, D. C.; Miss Beatrice Brandreth of Sing Sing, a cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Elsie De Witt Norton of Albany. The bride, a beautiful girl, wore a gown of white satin en train, with point lace and chiffon, her tulle veil caught with orange blossoms and a diamond ornament gift of the groom. The bridal bouquet was of white orchids.

A reception and wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. Among the New York guests were Gen. and Mrs. Edwin A. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. David H. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Little, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Franklin Brandreth, Mr. Job E. Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Pyle, Mrs. Shackleton, Mr. George Coppell, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. McAlpin, Mme. Eugenie De Roode, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin.

Davis—Armstead.

Miss Bessie I. Armstead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Armstead of 455 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, and John Thomas Davis, son of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, who married the bride's parents twenty-five years ago. Miss Grace Davis, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and Miss Agnes Ayer, Miss Josephine Drakeley, Miss Florence Braden of West Point, and Miss Leverich of New Haven were the bridesmaids. D. Elkins, son of Senator Elkins of West Virginia, was best man, and the ushers were Stephen B. Elkins, Jr., Mr. Elkins of Washington, H. H. Armstead, Jr., and Daniel Armstead. The bride was attired in a Regent gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and wore a veil of antique lace, caught with a large diamond brooch.

Staubach—Arnold.

The wedding of Miss Edith Arnold, daughter of George W. Arnold, to Capt. Charles P. Staubach, Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Eighth Regiment, was celebrated in Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles De Witt Bridgeman. The bride wore an Empire gown of white satin and point lace. Miss Sallie Seward of Orange, N. J., was the maid of honor, and the flower girls were Miss Marguerite Hall of Tarrytown and Miss Lillian Staubach of Pocantico Hills, N. Y. Lester W. Bond was best man, and the ushers were Capt. Eugene K. Austin, Lieuts. Edward T. Donnelly and Ambrose M. Locke, and Otto F. Reese, Monroe Griggs, Jr., and Cyrus M. Arnold.

The couple will be at home at 26 Manhattan Avenue, Wednesdays after Nov. 30.

Beebe—Chase.

Miss Ella Louisa Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Chase of 280 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and E. Walter Beebe of 300A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, were united in marriage last night by the Rev. Dr. W. P. C. Rhodes in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. Miss Josephine M. Chase, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and W. Noble Dickinson was the best man. John Litzkus, Frank Platt, W. F. Hiessenbuttell, and Mortimore Freeman of Bloomfield, N. J., were the ushers. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony. About midnight Mr. and Mrs. Beebe left for a trip through the Southern States, and upon their return they will live at 280 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

Hellwig—Turner.

The marriage of Miss Vilette Amelia Turner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Turner of 348 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, to Theodore A. Hellwig, son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus T. Hellwig of 403 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, took place last night at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. Robert R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ada R. Turner, and the bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Oscar Hellwig. A reception was held after the ceremony. After a bridal trip the couple will live at 384 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

Loney—Norton.

St. John's Episcopal Church, at Clifton, S. I., was thronged with a fashionable assemblage at noon yesterday to witness the marriage of Miss Mary Hise Norton of New Brighton, S. I., to Henry Edward Loney of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler of Orange, N. J., who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Eccleston. The bride wore a pretty gown of white satin, embroidered with pearls. The veil was of point lace, and was fastened with a cluster of orange blossoms. The maid of honor was Miss Lucy Norton. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Tyler, Miss Ellnor Whitman, Miss May Boyd, Miss Edith Davis, Miss Mary Oliver, and Miss Eloise Davis.

Downs—Fisher.

NEWARK, Nov. 10.—At the Park Presbyterian Church to-night Miss Maude Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John R. Fisher of Newark, was married to William Day Downs of Denver. The ushers were Dr. Sherman Downs, F. Irving Congleton, and Dr. William D. Robertson of New York, and J. Edmund Fisher of Newark. The bridesmaids were Miss Eliza Porter of Hackettstown, Miss Elizabeth Mills of Newark, Miss Mabel Conrow of New York, and Miss Edith Halsey Lay of Washington. The Rev. George W. Downs was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Fisher, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Lewis Lampman.

Crosby—Pell.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Florence Cornelia Pell of New York City was married this evening to Pierre Crosby Waring, the youngest son of John T. Waring, a millionaire manufacturer of this city. The ceremony was performed in St. John's Episcopal Church by the Rev. A. B. Carver, rector of the church. There were no invitations, but the structure was packed. The bride was given away by Horace Porter of New York, and Arthur Waring was the best man. The bride wore a pearl gray traveling dress and carried a huge bouquet of violets. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Waring left on their tour, and on their return will live in this city.

Webb—Rippel.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 10.—This evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rippel their daughter, Miss Clara Louise Rippel, was married to Alonzo Gideon Webb, the Rev. Benjamin M. Adams officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Emma Isabella Rippel. William D. Webb, twin brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Harry A. Webb and Jacob G. Rippel were the ushers. Over a hundred guests were present from Greenwich and New York City.

Smidt—Pagenstecher.

The marriage of Miss Helene Pagenstecher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht Pagenstecher, and Thomas Smidt, took place at the home of the bride's parents, 52 West Fortieth Street, at 3:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, pastor of Faith Presbyterian Church, Forty-eighth Street, near Ninth Avenue, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Smidt will sail for Europe next week.

Hyames—Klenow.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Catherine Klenow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Klenow of 227 East Eighty-eighth Street, and Richard Lord Hyames, took place at 8 o'clock last night at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue. The rector, the Rev. W. Everett Johnson, officiated. The church was appropriately decorated. At the entering of the bridal procession the Lohengrin "Wedding March" was played, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" being played as it passed out of the church after the ceremony. The bride, who wore white organdie and Valenciennes lace, was given away by her uncle, George Hartune. The bridesmaids were Miss Kate Pfrenger and Miss Charlotte Hyames, a sister of the bridegroom. Mr. Hyames was attended by Walter Steinbrecher as best man. The ushers were George Francis Kelly Caldwell, Emile Keedwell, Robert N. Earle, and John J. Hughes. After the ceremony there was a wedding supper at the future home of Mr. and Mrs. Hyames, 1,522 Third Avenue, at which the bridal party and the bride's brother, Harry M. Klenow, were present.

Browne—Moran.

Miss Julia Clare Irene Browne, daughter of Mrs. Julia Browne of 135 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, and Mr. Eugene F. Moran, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Moran of 143 Summit Street, Brooklyn, were united in marriage last night in St. Stephen's Church, Hicks and Summit Streets, by the Rev. Father Thomas E. Carroll, rector of St. Bridget's Church. There was no maid of honor. Miss Agnes A. Moran, a sister of the bridegroom, acted as bridesmaid. Mr. James Cosgrove was best man. The ushers were George J. Dowling, Oliver P. Malone, Peter Smith, Thomas A. Scanlan, and Thomas Newman.

Dean—Delafield.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10.—Philip Dean of New York to-day married Miss Edith Delafield, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Walter Delafield of 4,333 Ellis Avenue.

The ceremony was performed in the Church of the Transfiguration.

Howes—Chase.

FLORENCE, Mass., Nov. 10.—The Rev. Gilbert N. Howes, pastor of the Congregational Church at Fitzwilliam, N. H., and Miss Lillie Chase of Florence were married here this evening by the Rev. E. G. Cobb.

Their Fiftieth Anniversary.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James Ricketts Lawrence was celebrated yesterday at their home, 216 East Eighteenth Street. Only the immediate family and a few intimate friends were at the celebration, which partook somewhat of a family reunion. Mrs. Arthur Terry, who was formerly Miss Julia E. K. Lawrence, sang ballads, after which a collation was served. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence appeared in excellent spirits, despite the fact that Mr. Lawrence is in his seventy-seventh year and his wife only four years younger.

Mr. Lawrence is the son of John Thorp Lawrence, an English merchant from the Island of Jamaica, and Julia Ricketts Lawrence, who was the daughter of Capt. and Sarah Livingstone Ricketts. His wife was Miss Selina Richards, daughter of Benjamin W. Richards, Mayor of Philadelphia.

For many years Mr. Lawrence was connected with the Bank of New York, but has retired. He has five children, who were at the celebration. They are Mrs. Gilliat Schroeder, Mrs. Albert Speyers, George Franklin Lawrence, Benjamin Bowden Lawrence, and Mrs. Arthur Terry.

KUTCHERRA WILL NOT RETIRE.

The Singer Denies that She Has Any Intention of Quitting the Stage.

Mme. Eloise Kutcherra, who, it will be remembered, appeared in New York three years ago in grand opera with the Abbey & Grau forces and afterward with Walter Damrosch, denies that she intends to abandon the operatic stage. She has been engaged to sing at the Colonne concerts in Paris this Winter, and will also sing in Bordeaux, Berlin, Frankfort, and Brussels.

In the latter part of last August Mme. Kutcherra was married to Mr. de Nys of Brussels, and it was this that prompted her friends to say that she intended to abandon her artistic career.

Mme. Kutcherra-De Nys came into prominence in New York three years ago, when she replaced at a Sunday night concert Mme. Melba, who had been billed to sing, but was prevented by indisposition from appearing. After the season was over she returned to Europe, and was quite successful as a Wagnerian singer at the Colonne concerts in Paris. Later she was engaged for grand opera in Paris.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

E. H. Sothern has decided to abandon for good the play "Change Alley," as he finds it is almost impracticable to produce it while on his tour.

Pol Plançon and Gerada, who come to this country for an extended concert tour, will leave Havre on Saturday on the French Line steamer La Champagne.

The members of the Dramatists' Club will, on Friday night, attend the performance of "The Heart of the Klondike," at the invitation of its author, Scott Marble.

Andrew Mack will follow "Cumberland '61" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, opening there Nov. 29 in "An Irish Gentleman," by Ramsey Morris, in which Mr. Mack will be managed by Rich and Harris.

At the Actors' Fund benefit on Dec. 3, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, John Drew and Maude Adams will appeal together in a new one-act play, and Nat Goodwin, with Maxine Elliott and his company, will present the second act of "The Rivals."

E. Redway last night replaced John Gourley in the rôle of the Admiral in "The French Maid" at the Herald Square Theatre. District Attorney William J. Youngs of Queens County and his assistant, Mr. Davidson, with some ladies, occupied a box.

The cast for the new comic opera "1999," which will be produced at the Casino on Monday evening, Nov. 15, will include Bertha Waltzinger, Clara Alene Jewell, Clarisse Agnew, Mathilde Cottrelly, Hugh Chilvers Warwick Ganor, Miro Delamotta, Ferris Hartman, Ben Lodge, Thomas Ricketts, Annie Wheatley, Margaret McDonald, Lucille Sturgess, Emma Janvier, and Charles Cantor.

The Arion Society will give a reception on Monday night, Nov. 15, to Ysaye and Pugno, musicians honored and Mme. Challa will render for the first time Bruno Oscar Klein's sonata, for piano, violin, and soprano. This sonata is the first in which the voice has ever been introduced. Pol Plançon will probably sing a solo, and Mme. Challa will be heard in Bruno Oscar Klein's prayer from "Kenilworth."

Edward E. Rice has decided to produce his new English farce comedy, "The Ballet Girl," at the Manhattan Theatre on Dec. 20, and perhaps earlier. "Miss Francis of Yale" will only run for two weeks, and an effort will be made to put "The Ballet Girl" on immediately after. The play only requires five principals and a chorus of forty. It is in two acts. The first act is laid in Holland. The second is a dressing room in the the Paris music hall, Folies Bergeres. Miss Louise Heppner, who succeeded Anna Held in "La Poupée," has been secured to play the title rôle of Nita, and rehearsals of the company will begin to-day.

A meeting of theatrical managers will be held to-day in this city for the object of forming a combination in opposition to the Hayman syndicate. The prominent managers who will participate at this conference are Messrs. Bennett and Gulick of Pittsburg, who are lessees of the Star Theatre in this city, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, and several managers from other cities. Mr. Kahn, the lessee of the Columbus Theatre, in Harlem, was invited to join the proposed combination, but after an interview with George Blumenthal of the Harlem Opera House, decided to become a member of the Hayman syndicate.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lachlen McCormick.

Lachlen McCormick died suddenly on Tuesday at his home, 131 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Edinbugh, Scotland, in 1824, but came to this country fifty years ago. He first engaged in the shipping business and afterward in the manufacture of varnish. He was an intimate friend of Henry Ward Beecher, and for years an active member of Plymouth Church. He was an active worker in the temperance cause and a liberal contributor to charities. The funeral services will be held this evening, and the burial will be in the family plot in Greenwood on Saturday morning. He leaves one son, James McCormick.

George Jaeckel.

George Jaeckel of 830 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, died yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital from a complication of diseases. He was born in Germany in 1829, and settled in Hoboken thirty years ago. He engaged in the tailoring business, in which he amassed a fortune.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

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44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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CAPITAL ..... $2,000,000.
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James Timpson ..... 2d Vice-President
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William P. Elliott ..... Secretary
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David Dows, jr., Richard A. McCurdy,
Robert A. Granniss, Theodore Morford,
G. G. Haven, jr. Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Charles M. Pratt,
James J. Hill. James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard. George W. Young.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

A majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds and of the stock of this Company has been deposited under the agreement dated September 18th, 1897, and the certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, have been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee has extended the time for the deposit under the agreement of consolidated mortgage bonds and of stock until **November 15th, 1897,** after which time no deposits will be received, save in the discretion of the Committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 for each consolidated mortgage bond and of $1.00 for each share of stock.

Dated November 1, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, November 3, 1897.

To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and Preferred and Common stock of the Oregon Improvement Company under the Agreement of Reorganization.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the third installment of the payment required by said Agreement, to wit: twenty-five dollars on each Consolidated Mortgage bond, two dollars and fifty cents on each share of preferred stock, and two dollars on each share of common stock, has been called, payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before November 15th, 1897.

Certificates must be presented at the time of payment that the same may be noted thereon.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

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234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
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FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

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PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing sawed Spruce Timber, Contract 617, and for furnishing about 700 tons Anthracite Coal, Contract 618, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier A, N. R., until 11:30 o'clock A. M., Thursday, November 11, 1897. For particulars, see City Record.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

About 400,000 shares made up Stock Exchange transactions yesterday. Much strength was shown. Practically every conspicuous stock advanced. Some of the advances were exceedingly substantial.

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What seemed to be a complete change in the sentiment of professional speculators became influential. Those traders who for a month past have been ramming and jamming the market were yesterday buyers. To a large extent such purchases were doubtless due to a mere covering of short contracts, though there are indications that some of the stronger operators recently pessimistic have found in business conditions warrant for taking more hopeful views.

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Of more lasting consequence than anything which the mercurial room-trading contingent may aim at or accomplish were developments yesterday which denote a disposition upon the part of the strongest financial interests in the country to resume confident activity in the market. Practically all such operators have for a month past been wholly holding aloof. Most of them let go stocks in a wholesale way while the market was most buoyant, and have ever since been contriving to get back their lines as cheaply as possible. On an average the speculative turn has netted from half a dozen to a dozen points, though the way in which the market yesterday responded to pronounced buying can be taken as an indication not only of the oversold condition of the market from a speculative standpoint, but as well may be taken as proof that at current quotations no large volume of stock can be repurchased.

***

The market early this week reached the point where bunko news performances failed of effect. Spanish war canards were simply played out. Stocks weakly held ceased to be a feature of the market and provocation to weakness, all the little traders of the Street having flocked over to the bear side and made the short interest unwieldy. Out of such a condition a rally was only natural—regardless of whether such a rally could or could not be maintained.

***

But apart from the elimination of bad features in the market—apart from the fact that fablemaking had ceased to be influential—there were in yesterday's market factors positive in their encouraging character. And some of these were of exceptional consequence. Of a sudden Wall Street seemed to begin to comprehend something of the bearing and importance of the decision of the United States Supreme Court handed down on Monday in the matter of the long and short haul provisions of the inter-State commerce law.

Supplementing this warrant for encouragement came the decision yesterday that the Lexow anti-trust law of this State is unconstitutional.

From the Wall Street standpoint these decisions are far-reaching in tonic influence. Each provides benefits for corporate interests. Both remove restrictions and hindrances. Both make larger earnings possible.

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Meanwhile railway earnings continue to increase with practical uniformity. Present prospects are that these increases will from this time forward be relatively larger than they have been. Many roads are reporting gains ranging from 25 to 50 per cent.

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Not a thing appears in any quarter which can be construed into a hard-times argument.

***

Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Lake Shore	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	4	Louisv. & Nash.	1
Am. Sug. Refs.	⅝	Manhattan Cons.	1⅛
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	2	Met. St. R'way.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	½	Minnesota Iron	½
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	⅞
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	⅞
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	¾	Missouri Pac.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1	Mob. & Ohio	2¼
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	1¼	National Lead	1¼
Brook. Rap. Transit.	⅞	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Brook. Union Gas.	1	N. J. Central	1½
Brunswick Co., 1st in. pd.	1	N. Y. Central	1
Canada Southern	⅞	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	½
Ches. & Ohio	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	¾
Chic., Bur. & Qy.	½	Norfolk & W. pf.	2⅝
Chic. Gt. Western	⅝	Northern Pac.	1
Chic. Gt. W. pf., A.	1	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Chic. Gt. W. pf., B.	3¼	Oregon Imp., 2d in. pd.	½
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	⅞	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Chic. & Northwest.	1⅝	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Chic., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Colo. Fuel & Iron	¾	Pullman	1½
Consolidated Gas	1⅝	Reading	1⅝
Consol. Ice pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Delaware & Hudson	2¾	Reading 2d pf.	1⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	St. Paul & O.	1
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	½	Sou. Railway pf.	¾
Gen. Electric	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	1⅝
Illinois Cent.	1¼	Union Pac., 2d in. pd.	⅞
Ill. Steel	2	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Iowa Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1½	Western Union Tel.	1
Laclede Gas	1		
Lake E. & W.	1		
Lake E. & W. pf.	2¾		

Stocks Declined.

Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	2	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	3¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s.	2	Ore. Imp. Con., 2d in. pd.	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1	Or. Sh. Line inc. A.	2¾
Chic. Term. Trans. t. r.	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1	U. Pac. 6s, notes, 62½ pd.	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1¼	U. P., Den. & G. 1st.	1
Or. Sh. Line con.	1⅜	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Ch., M. & St. P. 1st, W. & M. Div.	2½	Dul. & I. Range 1st.	1
		U. Pac. ext., s. f. 8s.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,811,346; balances, $6,749,130; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $756,489.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. for short and 2 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81⅜@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 1, to 103⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅞, to 37; Pennsylvania, ¾, to 58¼; Atchison, ⅝, to 13⅝; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 84; St. Paul, ½, to 95; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 56½; Erie, ⅜, to 15⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 109, and Reading, ¼, to 10⅝. British consols advanced 3-16, to 112 11-16, for money, and to 112 15-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £40,000 bullion on balance. American eagles were quoted at 76s 7d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 179 and in Rome at 105.35.

BARRIERS TO IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Edward Bell of the Stock Exchange house of Bell & Co. talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding current stock market conditions. Mr. Bell is a conservative bull. He recognizes the good features of the situation, and believes that, as a result of the widespread business improvement, stock market prices must advance considerably. But he is somewhat apprehensive of Congress, preferring to wait for that body to give some indication of its policy upon the several questions which it will have to discuss. Mr. Bell said:

"As far as can be observed of the conditions of business, and judging by the reports of the various industries and railroads, there can be no question as to the new activity in most branches of trade throughout the country. Generally, business is in a favorable state at present, and it looks as if profitable results can be expected from commercial and industrial energy from this on.

"The good times which have been coming to business people during the past half year have been felt in every section of the country. Trade has shown improvement all around. Better times are with us, and indications all make us believe that these better times will remain with us and grow better still.

"It is only reasonable to look for better stock market conditions in view of this state of trade. But, in my opinion, the market will be of a see-saw character until the Cuban question is settled or some definite policy is formulated in regard to it. If we can get the Cuban difficulty out of the way, that will do much to help the market. The maximum freight rate case is another of the stumbling blocks in the way of the market and is temporarily holding back that improvement which earnings have assured for railway stocks. In addition to these unsettling factors, the financial situation will feel as an incumbrance the need of currency reform. Currency reform instituted, Cuba and the rate case disposed of, and we will see much better times in the stock market.

"I believe that Europe is waiting to see what our Congress will do in reference to currency reform. If something is accomplished in this direction, foreign investors are likely to become liberal buyers of our securities. I am bullish on conditions generally, but I want to see what Congress is going to do on these various matters."

HOW EARNINGS INCREASE.

Yesterday was remarkable for its railway statements. Many of these given out showed increases in earnings that, to say the least, were surprising. The St. Paul statement for the first week of November, with its $143,848 increase in gross, of course attracted the most attention. But although St. Paul did magnificently, many roads showed even better things.

Chicago Great Western for the first week of November showed gross earnings of $113,946, of which $41,908 was increase—an increase of over 55 per cent. Wabash for the same period showed an increase of over $40,000. Rio Grande Western for the fourth week of October increased nearly $45,000, which was also a gain of over 50 per cent. as compared with the same week of last year. Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf for the week increased over $47,000.

The Union Pacific system for September reported gross earnings over $2,000,000, an increase of about $470,000, and net earnings of $882,000, an increase of $288,000, or about 50 per cent., for the month. Nickel Plate for the quarter ended Sept. 30 showed an increase in gross earnings of $201,564; in net earnings, $52,419, and in surplus, $46,996. This increase in surplus is equal to about 250 per cent. A résumé of the various statements given out yesterday will be found in another column.

BULLISH ON THE GRANGERS.

All of the Granger stocks were active and strong yesterday. St. Paul and Burlington both scored advances on covering by the shorts and on commission-house buying. Rock Island jumped up to 86, with transactions of 25,000 shares on buying that evidently was largely for short account, many of the traders covering their outstanding Rock Island contracts, fearing some bullish news in connection with the report of the Refunding Committee, which is expected shortly. Northwest and Omaha both made substantial gains, although the transactions in them were limited. Chicago Great Western was strong and more active than it has been for some time, selling up to 13¼. Much of the buying in this latter stock was for inside interests. St. Paul's excellent earnings for the first week of November were largely responsible for the strength in that stock, and in Burlington Boston buying orders were influential. The general feeling in the Street regarding the Grangers is bullish, the continued heavy earnings of all the roads being appreciated, especially by commission house customers.

THREE OF THE CHEAP STOCKS.

Among the strongest of the lower-priced stocks yesterday were "Pan Handle," Norfolk and Western preferred, and Southern Railway preferred. The first, which has been probably the strongest stock on the list throughout the recent decline, sold up to within a fraction of 35, and held nearly all of its gain to the close. The buying of the stock, as has been the case for several days, was for the account of interests close to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Norfolk and Western preferred, which has also shown remarkable strength all through the general weakness, sold up to and closed at 44¼, gaining over two points for the day. Norfolk and Western's traffic continues heavy, and friends of the company predict that earnings for the first week of November will show an increase of nearly $50,000. Southern Railway preferred was bought by the same interests who were active in the stock during its advance a few months ago.

COAL STOCKS STRONG.

Buoyancy marked the anthracite coal group yesterday. Jersey Central sold up close to 87, and, although suffering a reaction at the close, showed a net gain for the day of 1½ points. Delaware and Hudson on small transactions sold as high as 111½, and closed with a gain of nearly 3 points. Lackawanna also advanced 2½ points on transactions of only 300 shares. The Readings were strong, all three of the issues making substantial gains. Covering by shorts was largely responsible for the strength of the coalers. Some active stocks of the group have evidently been oversold, and some of the larger interests recognizing this brought about the rally.

Friends of the anthracite coal properties are in nowise disconcerted by the current bearish talk of poor coal trade conditions. They have not been trying to disguise the fact that business is bad, but they insist that nothing but cold weather is needed to put the trade in good shape again. The decision of the State Appellate Court, confirming Judge Chester's decision that the anti-trust law of this State is unconstitutional, was naturally a great help to the coal stocks yesterday.

SALES OF FOREIGN SUGAR.

Sugar Trust again led in point of activity yesterday, transactions aggregating nearly 60,000 shares. It was strong throughout the day, showing much buoyancy at times on what was apparently a general covering movement by the shorts in the stsock. It touched 133⅜, but in the reaction at the close the stock lost over a point of its former gain. It leaked out yesterday that sales of Austrian refined sugars have recently been made in this market close to the price of the American Refining Company's sugars, and it was reported that sales amounting to 10,000 bags were made yesterday slightly under the Sugar Trust's prevailing price. These sales are understood to be the first of foreign-refined sugars made here since the new tariff went into effect, and some cynical persons are suggesting that they are being made at such low rates for the purpose of influencing the Treasury Department in the pending Dutch sugar decision.

LONDON AGAIN A BUYER.

The London buying in the New York market yesterday amounted to about 20,000 shares. The greater part of this buying was done in the first hour, and most of it was in St. Paul, Louisville, and Southern Railway preferred. When New York prices advanced above the London parity, there was a cessation of the buying by the foreign houses, but at no time throughout the day did they show any disposition to sell. London's continued buying in the face of the advance in New York disconcerted somewhat those bears who have been arguing that London of late has been buying simply for a speculative turn, and that the sales for foreign account would come thick and fast as soon as any strength was shown by the New York market.

ADAMS EXPRESS BUSINESS.

The Directors of the Adams Express Company met yesterday and declared their regular quarterly 2 per cent. dividend. Insiders say that the company has of late been doing an enormous business, and that earnings have very largely increased. With the activity in general business throughout the country, the Adams Express Company can hardly fail to show large profits for the current year.

MANHATTAN'S SURPLUS.

Manhattan's strength yesterday was credited to the excellent annual report of the company for the year ended Sept. 30, which showed an increase of nearly $140,000 in surplus earnings. The greater part of this increase was due to the smaller fixed charges of the company.

THE EXIT OF "CHICAGO GAS."

There is to be no more Chicago Gas. Beginning this morning, the stock of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company will be dealt in on the Stock Exchange, the old Chicago Gas trust receipts having been stricken from the list last night. Outstanding contracts in Chicago Gas receipts may be settled in the new People's stock.

NO MORE KANSAS MORTGAGES.

According to Bank Commissioner Breidenthal of Kansas, the people of that State have adopted the motto: "No more mortgages on our homes."

In the response of Mr. Breidenthal to an inquiry concerning efforts of Eastern people to lend money in Kansas is found the following:

"The inquiries I have received come from parties in New York who desire to dispose of stocks, bonds, and securities in Kansas, and have called on me for a list of bankers and others who have a surplus of funds. They understand that Kansas at the present time is engaged in paying her debts and that with a very few exceptions our people are not seeking to borrow. We have been through a severe schooling and have learned a lesson that will last this generation. The motto in Kansas from this time on will be: 'No more mortgages on our homes.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

COLORADO'S GOLD OUTPUT.

In their weekly market letter from Colorado Springs, Messrs. William P. Bonbright & Co., say:

"October's production in the Cripple Creek District was $1,095,366, and the total of the first ten months of the year, $10,136,000. It will be seen that November and December need to exceed the October figure but slightly in order to raise the grand total for the year to $12,500,000; and there are now many reasons for believing that this will be done. A large majority of the great properties are in a position to materially increase their output. At this writing, therefore, we feel like hazarding the prediction that the year's output of the district will reach $12,500,000; in which event the yield of Colorado is likely to be nearer $21,000,000 than the figure given in our recent estimate."

SECURITIES LISTED.

The following securities were yesterday added to the Stock Exchange list:

Northern Pacific Railway: $897,000 additional prior lien and land grant 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, making total listed, $78,693,500.

Omaha and St. Louis Railroad: $1,950,000 first mortgage 4 per cents. and $821,000 guarantee trust certificates for the company's common stock.

Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway: Certificates of Central Trust Company for $10,117,300 common stock, and $2,883,400 preferred stock, to be quoted 1 per cent. assessment paid.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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An entire day without a new Spanish war rumor.

Meeting next Tuesday of Board of Control of Joint Traffic Association to try to adjust rate difficulties and act on other important matters.

Shipments of 75,000 ounces of silver for Europe by to-day's steamer.

Over $1,000,000 gold shipped from Australia in the past few days, via San Francisco, for New York account. Australian gold movement since July 1, $9,325,000.

Arrival of $132,000 in Mexican silver and $6,000 in gold from Mexican ports.

Adoption of a resolution by San Francisco Chamber of Commerce asking Government to use money obtained from payment of debts of Pacific roads for construction of Nicaragua Canal.

Withdrawal of £40,000 in American gold from Bank of England. Suspension of sale of India Council bills in London for a further period of four weeks.

Demand for Norfolk and Western preferred in London market.

Little likelihood of Chicago and Alton bidding for Kansas Pacific according to friends of first-named company. It was said Alton was seeking the road to obtain a Denver connection.

Sugar manufacturers to have hearing before Treasury officials this week in regard to sugar duties. Understood Treasury will not change the position that the Netherlands Government pays an export bounty.

Increased earnings expected to be shown by Atchison, as freight and passenger business to California, are far in excess of corresponding period last year.

Reported freight traffic agreement between the Reading and Erie Roads.

Monthly Government report on condition of cotton to be issued to-morrow.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways, reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in November, showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$5,224
Chicago Great Western	41,908
International and Great Northern	17,535
Iowa Central	11,253
Kansas C., Pittsburg and Gulf	47,199
K. C. and Suburban Belt	8,683
Texas Pacific	21,506
Toledo and Ohio Central	12,555
Wabash	46,758

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Cleveland, Canton and Southern reported a decrease for the fourth week in October of $1,686, and for the month of $1,735. Rio Grande Western gross earnings for the fourth week showed an increase of $44,800, and for the month of $104,000. Colorado Midland's earnings for September increased $5,059.

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Chicago and West Michigan showed a decrease in gross earnings for September of $15,790, in net of $1,627, and in surplus of $150. "Big Four" showed an increase in gross for September of $115,839, net decreased $402, and the surplus $7,368. The gross earnings of Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western for September increased $10,144, and net $20,489. Union Pacific proper showed an increase in gross for September of $339,001 and in net of $191,829. The Union Pacific system showed an increase in gross of $467,497 and in net of $288,127.

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For the quarter ended Sept. 30, Addison and Pennsylvania showed an increase in gross earnings of $996, in net of $533, and a decrease of $511 in the deficit. New York, Chicago and St. Louis gross earnings increased $201,564 for the quarter, net increased $52,419, and the surplus $46,996. New York, Ontario and Western's report for the quarter showed an increase in gross of $15,954, a decrease in net of $11,994, and a decrease in surplus of $9,111.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	192½	194
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex int.	71⅝	73
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6¾	8¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	77
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Columbus (Ohio) stock	47	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	39	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2½	3½
Kings County Traction	40	43
Nassau 1st 5s. (Brooklyn Trolley)	96	97
New Orleans Traction common	4¾	6
New Orleans Traction pf.	22	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	198
Third Avenue Railroad	149	151
Union Ry. 1st 5s. (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	91	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	100
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry	67	68
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex. int.	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas 1st ex int.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	91	93
Lafayette Gas Company stock	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	99	101
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	102
Columbus Gas	90	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock, ex dividend	70	76
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	105
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	77½
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	330	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. tr. rects.	78	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf. tr. rects.	98	104
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111	111¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	106	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	40
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	96	100
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	41½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	86	88
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	135	138
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company	84	86
Western Gas Co. bonds, ex interest	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common	34	35
Glucose preferred	90½	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	2½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	10	17
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt Trust common	26	27
Malt Trust preferred	76½	78
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	3	6
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	70	75
Standard Oil Trust	341	343
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	156	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	85	87

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	112
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅝
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	143	148
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	29	32
Wool Exchange	110	112

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57⅛@59. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 337,000.87 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$13,348,531
Exports in the same period	28,900,415
Net exports	$15,560,884
Net imports, 1896	26,827,454
Net exports, 1895	46,099,740
Net exports, 1894	70,119,371
Net exports, 1893	23,253,651

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.10, 100 Fortuna at .11, 300 Isabella at .30, 200 Mexican at .42, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .09, 800 Pharmacist at .09, 600 Plymouth at .09. On the Mining Exchange 99,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .03¼@.02⅝, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .13⅛, 1,000 Waldorf at .10½, 200 Yukon at .10¼, 16,000 Alamo at .03@.02⅝@.03¼, 1,400 Argentum at .20@.20½, 3,600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 15,000 Cannon Ball at .00⅝@.00⅝@.00⅝, 18,000 Garfield Gr. at .04@.04¼, 800 Golden Fleece at .62@.62½, 7,000 Isabella at .05⅛@.05¾, 113,000 Justine at .003@.001⅝@.002⅝, 100 Pharmacist at .09, 1,000 Sentinel at .002¼, 24,000 Work at .04@.03½.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Important sales of securities were made yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by Adrian H. Muller & Son and Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold:

$60,000 Peoria and Pekin Union Railway first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1921, 120¼.

$10,000 Peoria and Pekin Union Railway second mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1921, 85.

$25,000 Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937, 102¼.

$50,000 Lake Erie and Western Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937, 116⅝.

25 shares Washington Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 233.

100 shares People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 240.

25 shares Kings County Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 280.

75 shares Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 150½.

30 shares Long Island Loan and Trust Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 225¾.

27 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 225.

500 shares Beech Creek Railroad 4 per cent. guaranteed, $50 each, 98½.

100 shares consolidated Gas Company of New York, $100 each, 190¾.

100 shares Brooklyn Trust Company of Br

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
156	162	15	Adams Express	156	156	156	156	.....
20	21½	100	American Cotton Oil	20½	20¾	20½	20½	+1
75¾	76½	1,285	Am. Cotton Oil pf	74	76½	74	76½	+1⅝
9	9¼	850	American Spirits Mfg.	9	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
132⅛	132⅞	58,265	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132¼	133⅜	131	132⅛	+⅜
111	112½	310	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112	112	112	112	+2
79¼	80⅜	6,150	American Tobacco	79⅛	81⅝	79¼	80	+½
30	31	200	Ann Arbor pf	30	30	30	30	+2
12	13	1,525	At., T. & S. F.	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
27⅜	27½	5,178	At. T. & S. F. pf	27⅜	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	+⅛
12⅜	12⅝	600	Baltimore & Ohio	12¼	13¼	12¼	13⅛	+⅝
5½	6	300	B. & O. Southw. pf	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+1¼
5⅞	6	16,480	Bay State Gas	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾	.....
32⅞	33	2,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	+⅝
122½	124	1,043	Brooklyn Union Gas	123¾	124½	123¾	124	+1
4	4¼	500	Bruns. Co., 1st in. pd.	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼	.....
53	53⅝	608	Canada Southern	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	+⅛
12⅜	13¼	125	Central Pacific	13	13	13	13	.....
21⅝	21⅞	5,355	Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	22	21⅛	21⅞	+1
93½	93⅝	27,820	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	93½	94⅝	93	93½	+⅜
96	96⅞	17,160	Chicago Gas	96¼	96⅞	95⅞	96	+⅝
13	13⅛	9,055	Chicago Great West.	12¾	13¼	12⅝	13	+⅛
36	37	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33	37	33	37	-1
24	25	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+3¼
92⅜	92⅝	39,810	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	92½	93	92	92⅝	+⅞
139½	139¾	449	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	139½	139½	139½	139½	+1
120⅜	121	3,590	Chicago & Northw.	119¾	121¼	119¾	120⅝	+1⅜
162½	...	68	Chi. & Northw. pf.	163½	163⅝	163½	163½	.....
85⅜	85½	24,745	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84⅝	86	84⅝	85½	+1⅝
33½	34	1,250	C. C. & St. L.	33½	34	33½	33⅝	+⅜
20⅝	21	1,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21¼	21⅝	21	21⅜	+⅜
5⅞	6	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
196	197	810	Consolidated Gas	198	198	196½	196½	-1⅝
34½	35	200	Consolidated Ice	35	35	35	35	.....
89¾	90¼	500	Consolidated Ice pf	89	90	89	90	+1
110⅛	110⅝	2,819	Delaware & Hudson	108¾	110⅝	108¾	110⅜	-2⅜
153	155	300	Del., Lack. & West.	154½	154½	154½	154½	+2⅛
44½	45	150	Denver & R. G. pf.	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+1¼
120	121	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	121	121	121	121	-2
15⅜	15½	840	Erie	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+⅜
36⅜	36⅝	600	Erie 1st pf	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+1½
15½	17½	300	Ft. W. & R. G.	15	15½	15	15½	+½
33	33½	1,800	General Electric	32⅝	33⅝	32⅜	33⅝	+1⅝
39½	41	100	Homestake	40	40	40	40	.....
101	101¼	755	Illinois Central	100⅝	101½	100⅜	101½	+1⅝
39½	40	200	Illinois Steel Co	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½	+2
9	10	600	Iowa Central	9¼	10	9	9	-⅛
30	31	200	Iowa Central pf	29½	30	29½	30	+1½
23	25	800	K. C. Pitts. & Gulf	24½	24⅜	24½	24⅜	+¼
41½	41⅝	400	Laclede Gas	41	41¼	41	41¼	+1
16	16¼	100	Lake Erie & Western	16¼	16¼	16½	16½	+1
68½	69¾	295	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69	69¾	69	69¾	+2⅝
171	171½	100	Lake Shore	171	171	171	171	+2
55⅜	55½	13,075	Louisville & Nashville	55	55⅝	54⅝	55½	+1
98⅝	98⅞	7,760	Manhattan Con	98	99⅛	97	98⅝	+1⅝
103	104	2,195	Metropolitan St. Ry	102	103	102	103	+1¼
...	1¼	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....
22½	25	2	Minn. & St. Louis	22	22	22	22	.....
84	85	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	.....
52	54	300	Minn. St. L. 2d pf.	52	52	52	52	-3⅝
55	59	100	Minnesota Iron	57	57	57	57	+½
13¼	13½	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
32¼	32½	3,095	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32⅛	32½	32	32⅜	+⅝
28⅝	28⅝	10,201	Missouri Pacific	28½	29⅛	28¼	28⅝	+1¼
25	28	100	Mobile & Ohio	25½	25½	25½	25½	-2½
32¾	33¼	1,830	National Lead Co.	32⅝	33½	32½	33¼	+1
102	102¼	650	National Lead Co. pf.	102	102⅜	102	102⅜	+1
15¾	16	90	National Linseed Oil	15¼	15¼	...	15¼	-⅝
85¾	86¼	12,702	New Jersey Central	84⅝	86⅜	84¼	86	+1½
106⅜	106⅝	4,473	New York Central	106	106⅜	105⅝	106⅛	+1
13¾	14¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14	14	14	14	+½
17	18	14	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
30¼	31	480	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	30	30	30	30	+2⅝
44	44¼	4,051	Norfolk & West. pf.	43⅜	44¼	43⅜	44¼	+2⅝
4	4¼	500	North American	4	4¼	4	4¼	.....
18	18¾	2,535	Northern Pacific	17½	18¼	17½	18¼	-1
52½	52⅝	17,615	Northern Pacific pf.	52	52⅝	51⅝	52½	+1
15⅞	15⅝	500	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15½	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
12¾	15	100	Oregon Imp., 2d in. pd.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+½
67½	70	50	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
30	30¼	1,620	Pacific Mail	30	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+1⅝
110⅝	110¾	400	Pennsylvania R. R.	110⅜	110¾	110½	110½	+⅛
4	7	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	...	1	1	1	+⅛
34½	34½	5,100	P., C. & St. L.	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	34½	+1½
66½	67	700	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	67½	66	67	+1
168	169	540	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	170	170	169	169	+1½
21⅜	22	8,423	Reading	21	22	20⅞	21⅞	+1⅝
47½	47⅝	7,960	Reading 1st pf.	46½	48¼	46½	47½	+1⅝
27	28	617	Reading 2d pf.	27¼	27¼	27½	27½	+1⅛
45	46	740	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	45	45	44	45	+1
14	16	600	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	15	14	14	.....
6¾	6⅞	300	St. L. & S. F.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
51½	52¼	831	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	50½	51¾	50¼	51¾	+1
19⅝	19¾	125	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	-⅝
4½	5¼	100	St. Louis Southw.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
76½	76½	3,185	St. Paul & Omaha	76	76⅞	76	76½	+1
19½	20	260	Southern Pacific	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
9⅝	9⅞	800	Southern Railway	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
29⅜	29¾	5,295	Southern Railway pf.	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	-⅛
4⅞	5	50	Standard R. & T.	...	4¾	...	4¾	.....
25¼	25⅝	5,630	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24½	25⅝	24	25¼	+1⅝
10⅝	11	500	Texas Pacific	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
21⅜	21¾	16,615	U. P., 2d in. pd.	20⅞	21⅝	20⅞	21⅜	+⅛
7	7¼	1,182	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+⅛
7	7¼	400	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
60⅜	61½	790	U. S. Leather pf.	60⅜	61¼	60⅜	61¼	+⅝
16½	17	320	United States Rubber.	16¼	16¾	16	16¾	+⅛
65½	67	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	65½	65¾	65½	65½	+1½
7	7¼	65	Wabash	...	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	+⅛
17½	17⅝	3,023	Wabash pf.	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	+⅛
87¼	87⅝	4,407	Western Union Tel.	87¼	87½	86¾	87½	+1
Sales.		801,749						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alleghy Valley gen 4s
5,000 102
Am Tobacco Co scrip
2,000 76
3,000 ..... 76¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 81½
At, T & S F gen 4s
17,000 ..... 86⅜
3,000 ..... 86¼
12,000 ..... 86½
25,000 ..... 86⅝
Adjustment 4s
20,000 ..... 53½
35,000 ..... 53⅜
25,000 ..... 53½
31,000 ..... 53⅝
35,000 ..... 53⅝
4,000 ..... 53⅜
5,000 ..... 53⅝
40,000 54
Austin & N W 1st
10,000 84
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
3,000 108
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 90
Brooklyn Union Gas 6s
10,000 ..... 110¼
11,000 ..... 110⅜
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000 ..... 99⅜
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000 110
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 115⅞
4,000 ..... 116⅜
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
2,000 ..... 90½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
10,000 37
5,000 ..... 37½
5,000 ..... 37½
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
7,000 12
3,000 ..... 12¼
Cent Pac L G 6s
5,000 90
C & O Pur M'y F'd
5,000 ..... 103½
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
2,000 118
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
12,000 78
5,000 ..... 78¼
3,000 ..... 78⅜
16,000 ..... 78½
6,000 ..... 78⅝
5,000 ..... 78½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div. 2d consol 4s
2,000 91
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
5,000 ..... 93⅜
10,000 94
4,000 ..... 93⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
30,000 ..... 100¼
10,000 ..... 100¾
5,000 ..... 100¾
10,000 ..... 100⅝
Chicago & Erie 1st
11,000 110
Chi G L & C Co 1st
1,000s5F 104
Chi & N W ext 4s
1,000 ..... 104¼
Chi & N W coup gold 7s
10,000 ..... 118½
S F deb 5s, 1933
2,000 ..... 115⅞
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
16,000 106
1,000 ..... 106⅞
Chi, R I & P ext 6s
8,000 ..... 132½
C, St P, M & O cons
5,000 ..... 134½
Chi Term'l Trans. Trust Co certfs prop
1,000 ..... 44½
6,000 ..... 44¾
1,000 ..... 44⅝
3,000 ..... 44½
5,000 45
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $45 pd
1,000 70
10,000 72
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
1,000 99
5,000 100
Detroit Gas Co 5s
9,800 ..... 90¾
1,000 91
5,000 ..... 90⅞
Det, Mac & Mar L G
2,000 ..... 17⅜
5,000 18
Dul & Iron Range 1st
5,000 102
Dul, S S & A 5s
2,000 ..... 103¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
2,000 109
5,000 ..... 109¼
Total sales $1,881,000

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
8,000 100
Eureka Springs 1st
3,000 65
Gal, Har & San an, Mex & Pac Div 5s
7,000 ..... 90¾
5,000 91
Ill Central 4s, 1952
7,000 ..... 101¾
Iowa Central 1st 6s
6,000 ..... 90½
4,000 ..... 90⅝
20,000 100
5,000 ..... 100⅜
5,000 ..... 100⅝
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000 80
Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs
36,000 ..... 86½
30,000 86
4,000 ..... 86½
2,000 ..... 86⅜
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s
1,000 88
Knox & Ohio 1st
8,000 ..... 115½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 100¼
L S & Mich So 3½s
20,000 105
14,000 ..... 104½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
8,000 101
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
1,000 119
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
5,000 ..... 84½
Louis & Nash 5s
2,000 ..... 97¼
Met St Ry gen 5s
7,000 ..... 110⅝
10,000 ..... 110½
11,000 ..... 110⅝
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s
27,000 ..... 116¼
Wis & Min Div
9,000 114
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
10,000s20F 104
5,000s20F 103⅝
Minn & St L con 5s
6,000 105
Mo, K & East 1st
4,000 92
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
26,000 ..... 85¾
28,000 86
15,000 ..... 86⅛
1,000 86
10,000 ..... 86¼
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000 60
1,000 ..... 60¼
16,000 ..... 60¼
5,000 ..... 60¼
5,000 ..... 60⅜
7,000 ..... 60¼
4,000 ..... 60⅜
22,000 ..... 60¾
Tex & Pac 2d inc
15,000 ..... 27¼
6,000 ..... 27⅜
16,000 ..... 27⅜
6,000 ..... 27⅞
1,000 28
10,000 ..... 27⅜
5,000 ..... 27⅞
2,000 ..... 27⅝
3,000 28
Union Elev 1st 5s, Trust Co certfs
1,000 80
Union Pac col tr 6s notes 62½ p c prin paid
10,000 ..... 41½
5,000 42
Union Pac ext S F 8s, Tr Co certfs
5,000 109
U P, D & G 1st
10,000 47
Trust Co certfs
1,000 46
15,000 47
7,000 ..... 47¼
2,000 ..... 47¾
Wabash 1st 5s
11,000 ..... 105⅜
Wabash 1st 5s, Det & Chi ext
8,000 ..... 99½
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000 78
West Shore gtd 4s
5,000s20F 109½
15,000 ..... 100¼
Registered
8,000 100
5,000 ..... 109⅛
Western Pac bonds
2,000 102
West Union deb 7s, '75, registered
87,000 ..... 104½

Oregon R & N 4s
10,000 ..... 92⅝
5,000 ..... 92⅞
5,000 ..... 92⅜
5,000 93
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
10,000 ..... 91½
3,000 ..... 91⅝
45,000 ..... 91⅜
13,000 92
15,000 ..... 92¼
5,000 92
12,000 ..... 92⅛
5,000 ..... 92⅞
Income A 5s
10,000 ..... 54⅜
Inc B & col trust
15,000 ..... 37¼
People's G & C of Chi 2d gtd 6s
1,000 108
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000 103
Evansville Div, Tr Co certfs
1,000 ..... 96½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
1,000 103
1,000 ..... 103⅛
Pitts & Western 1st
10,000 76
Reading Co gen 4s
1,000 ..... 83¼
32,000 ..... 83⅜
25,000 ..... 83½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
5,000 ..... 67⅝
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
12,000 84
1,000 ..... 84½
2,000 ..... 84⅝
8,000 85
St L & I Mt 1st ext 4½s
15,000 ..... 53⅜
General 5s
5,000 ..... 107¼
St L & S F G M 5s
11,000 101
St L & S F 4s
1,000 71
3,000 ..... 70½
St L & S W 1st
10,000 ..... 71½
5,000 ..... 71⅝
1,000 ..... 71⅞
5,000 72
St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
1,000 106
4,000 ..... 106½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
5,000 ..... 59⅞
Southern Ry 1st 5s
7,000 ..... 90¾
10,000 91
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 60
2,000 ..... 60½
Tex & N O cons 5s
5,000 97
8,000 ..... 97¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
7,000 95
8,000 ..... 95¼
26,000 ..... 95⅜
22,000 ..... 95⅝
Tex & Pac 2d inc
15,000 ..... 27¼
6,000 ..... 27⅜
16,000 ..... 27⅜
6,000 ..... 27⅞
1,000 28
10,000 ..... 27⅜
5,000 ..... 27⅞
2,000 ..... 27⅝
3,000 28
Union Elev 1st 5s, Trust Co certfs
1,000 80
Union Pac col tr 6s notes 62½ p c prin paid
10,000 ..... 41½
5,000 42
Union Pac ext S F 8s, Tr Co certfs
5,000 109
U P, D & G 1st
10,000 47
Trust Co certfs
1,000 46
15,000 47
7,000 ..... 47¼
2,000 ..... 47¾
Wabash 1st 5s
11,000 ..... 105⅜
Wabash 1st 5s, Det & Chi ext
8,000 ..... 99½
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000 78
West Shore gtd 4s
5,000s20F 109½
15,000 ..... 100¼
Registered
8,000 100
5,000 ..... 109⅛
Western Pac bonds
2,000 102
West Union deb 7s, '75, registered
87,000 ..... 104½

The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	...
4s, r., 1907	112½	113
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114½
4s, r., 1925	127	127½
4s, c., 1925	127¼	127⅜
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114	114½
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	...
Currency 6s, 1899	106	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103	...
Cherokee 4s, 1900	103	...
Alb. & Sus	180	...
Alt. & T. H	60	...
Am. Coal	119	140
Am. Express	115	118
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	22¼	23
Am. T. & C	92	94
Am. Tobacco pf	110	113
Ann Arbor	11	13
Boston A. L. pf	103	106
Buff., R. & P.	20	22½
Buff., R. & P. pf	57	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	...
Canadian Pacific	81¾	82
Capital Traction	53½	...
Chi & Alt., ex div.	158	...
C. & A. pf., ex d.	173	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	53½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	93	97
Chi., Ind. & L.	8¾	30
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	28	30
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	45
Clev. & Pitt., ex d.	164	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	5
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5	5¾
C. & I. Coal, all in. paid	5	5¾
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	22
Com. Cable	175	...
Consol. Coal	38	...
Den. & R. G.	11½	12
Den. & R. G. pf.	70	80
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	11
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	...
Detroit Gas	58	60
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7
E. El. Ill. of Bklyn.	105	110
Erie 2d pf.	20	...
Ev. & T. H.	23	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48
Flint & P. M.	10	13
F. & P. M. pf.	39	45
Gt. Nor. pf.	130	135
G. B. & West	30	...
H. B. Claflin	97½	98¼
Ill. Central l.	95	96
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	...
Joliet & Chicago	160	...
Kan. & Mich	7	9
Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	12	14
Keokuk & West.	30	35
King's Pem.	10	15
Laclede Gas pf.	85	95
Long Island	35	42
L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	...
Manhattan Beach	4	8
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central	5	6
Morris & Essex	168½	...
National Starch	7½	10
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	85
Nat. St. 2d pf.	22	35
New Cent. Coal	5	8
N. Y. & N. H.	178	182
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	34½
Norfolk So.	65	72
Nor. & West.	13¼	14¼
Northwest. Tel.	110	...
Ont. Mining	4	5
Ore. R. & N.	35	40
Oregon S. L.	13½	19½
Penn. Coal	340	370
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Peo. G. L. & C.	96	96¼
P. Ft. W. & C.	165	...
Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	8	11
Rens. & Saratoga	182	186
R., W. & O.	118¾	...
St. J. & G. I.	6	6½
St. L. S. W. pf.	10	10½
St. P. & Duluth	19	21
St. P. & Dul. pf.	80½	83
St. P., M. & M.	120	124
St. P. & O. pf.	140	145
Sil. bullion certfs.	57½	59
Sixth Avenue	190	200
Third Avenue	150	152
U. S. Express	40	45
Utica & B. River	165	170
Wells-F. Express	108	111
West. Union Beef	9½	10
W. & L. E.	1	2
W. & L. E. pf.	8	13
Wis. Central	1	3½
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35,690	Am. Sugar Ref.	131⅞	133⅝	131	132
260	Am. Tobacco	80	81½	80	81
100	A., T. & S. F.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
200	A.,T.& S. F. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2,710	Bay State Gas.	6¼	6¼	6	6
10	Brooklyn R. T.	32¼	32¼	32½	32¼
7,570	Chicago Gas	96¼	96¾	95⅝	96
7,470	C., R. I. & Pac.	84⅝	86	84⅝	85⅞
16,220	C. & Q.	93⅝	94⅝	92	93½
14,030	C., M. & St. P.	92	93⅝	92	92⅝
40	C., St.P., M. & O.	76⅜	76½	76¼	76½
2,240	Cent. of N. J.	84⅝	86⅜	84	86¼
120	Chi. & Northw.	119¼	119¾	119¼	119¾
110	Chi. Gt. West.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
20	Gen. Electric	32⅜	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜
2,250	Louis. & Nash.	54⅞	55¼	54⅝	55¼
780	Manhattan	98¾	99⅛	97⅞	98
1,400	Mo. Pacific	29⅜	29⅝	28	28⅛
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
70	N. Y. Central	106	106⅜	106	106⅜
120	N. Y., L. E. & W.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
1,100	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	51⅞	53	52⅜	52⅝
60	Pacific Mail	30	30	29⅝	29⅝
4,700	Reading	21	21⅞	20⅞	21⅜
10	Southern pf.	29¼	29¼	29½	29¼
25	Standard Gas	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24¼	25⅛	24¼	25⅛
240	Union Pacific	21	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝
10	U. P., D. & G.	7½	7½	7½	7½
330	West. Union	87⅛	87½	86⅝	87¼
97,925					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	B., N. & W. 1st.	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
20,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	60⅜	60⅝	60	60⅜
9,000	Nassau El. 1st	96¼	96⅝	98	98
9,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	58	58⅝	58	58⅜
6,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	90¼	91	90¼	91
10,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28¼
$57,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Prices of stocks in Boston responded to the improved feeling among traders and some good gains were recorded. Naturally Boston and Montana was prominent among purely home specialties. It gained 2¼, to 132¼, closing at 132. Butte was up ½, at 20⅜, receding to 20⅛. Centennial gained 1, to 16¼. Wolverine gained ⅝, to 15⅝. Quincy was up 2, to 112⅞. Osceola gained 2, to 34½, later selling at 34. Kearsarge was ½ higher, at 17. Franklin rose ¼, to 16¼. Santa Ysabel gold was up 1⅞, at 9½. Pioneer gained ¾, to 6, and Merced 1, to 5½, with one-quarter of 1 per cent. bid to call at 7½ for sixty days. Gold Coin was ½ better, at 2⅜.

Bell Telephone was up 1, at 253. Pullman gained 3¼, to 160½. Bay State Gas held at 3. United Gas seconds rose 3¾, to 69, 5s holding at 84⅜. New Haven and Hartford was up 1¾, to 179¾. Atchison adjustments gained ⅝, to 53⅜; preferred ¾, to 27⅝. Trading was active in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, over 500 shares changing hands in the morning. Sugar was even more active. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy rose ⅞, to 93⅞. Union Pacific gained 1¼, to 21⅝.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	217	218
Boston & Lowell	216	...
Boston & Maine	165¾	...
Boston & Providence	295	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	108½	100
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	...	109
Fitchburg pf.	95	...
Old Colony	183	184
Oregon Short Line	11½	12
West End	91½	92
West End pf.	99	100

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	4	...
Allouez	60	87½
Arnold	2¾	3
Atlantic	22	...
Boston & Montana	132¼	132½
Butte & Boston	20¼	20½
Calumet & Hecla	455	465
Centennial	16	16½
Gold Coin Mines	2¼	2⅜
Kearsarge	17	...
Napa, (quicksilver)	18½	18½
Osceola	33¾	34
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅜	6
Quincy	112	114
Santa Ysabel	8¾	9½
Tamarack	126	127
Tamarack, Junior	13	15
Tecumseh	2½	3½
Wolverine	15½	16¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	252½	...
Dominion Coal	21½	22
Dominion Coal pf.	104	105
Edison Electric Illuminating	164	...
Erie Telephone	68½	70
General Electric	33¾	33¾
General Electric pf.	81	85
Illinois Steel	39	40
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	...

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4¾	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	4¾	5¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

C

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Fifth Avenue Corner Sold—Little Demand for Washington Heights Lots—Other Dealings.

John N. Golding has sold for Sidney Dillon Ripley and the Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustees, the lot northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, 27.2 by 120. It is the intention of the purchaser to erect on the lot a fine residence for his own occupancy.

The same broker has also sold for ex-Judge William H. Arnoux, to Dr. Paul Outerbridge the dwelling northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 20.5 by 70.

Arthur R. Parsons has sold for J. C. Raymond, for $42,000, the plot on One Hundredth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Park Avenue, 123 by 100.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for Halloran & Ahern to Robert A. Chesebrough, for about $200,000, the three five-story brick and stone front apartment houses 312 to 316 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, each 33 by 96 by 100, together with the similar apartment house 282 Manhattan Avenue. In part payment, about $150,000, the buyer gives his present residence, 17 East Forty-fifth Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, 20 by 100, and the plot at the southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Ninth Street, 100 by 100.11.

The sale of Washington Heights lots by Bryan L. Kennelly in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday narrowly escaped being a complete failure. The large crowd which surrounded the auctioneer's stand at the opening of the sale contained but few intending purchasers, and when the last parcel was struck down there were plenty of vacant chairs. Two hours of rather uninteresting bidding resulted in the "sale" of nearly all of the lots, but it turned out that in a majority of cases the purchaser was either the owner of the property or his representative.

At the auctioneer's office later in the afternoon it was said that the following were actual sales:

To Charles Griffith Moses, for $3,000, the plot running through from Eleventh to Hillside Avenue, near Fort George Avenue, 153 by 312.7 by 168 by 269.9, also to Charles Griffith Moses, for $4,750, plot of ten lots, southerly corner of Fort Avenue and Hawthorne Street, each 25 by 100; also, to A. Salter, for $9,000, plot containing 4.80 city lots, on the Boulevard Lafayette, opposite West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; also, to William McClosky, for $16,000, plot containing about 10⅝ city lots on the east side of Fort Washington Avenue, immediately south of the estate of William Libbey; also, to S. D. Epstein, for $4,800, the lot Eleventh Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 100; also, to William McClosky, for $1,600, the lot Tenth Avenue, west side, 30.6 feet north of Isham Street, running through to Sherman Avenue, 30.5 by 125 by 25 by 127.11; also, to the same buyer, for $1,350, the lot adjoining the foregoing on the north, 30.6 by 127.11 by 25 by 110.5; also, to H. Merritt, for $9,750, the plot Convent Avenue, west side, 54.3 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 54.3 by 125.11 by 57.6 by 132.9.

In the same salesroom William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure, to one of the defendants, William Kaufman, for $1,050, the plot, Rogers Place, west side, 130.10 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 74.5 by 50 by 74.11; also, in foreclosure, to the same buyer, for $1,305, the plot, Jennings Street, north side, 87.3 feet west of Bristow Street, 25 by 175.7 by 25 by 174.2; also, in foreclosure, to the same buyer, for $1,925, the lot, Bristow Street, west side, 75 feet north of Jennings Street, 25 by 87.3.

Louis Mesier sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, for $5,400, the three-story brick tenement, 112 Goerck Street, 20 by 59.8 by 20.4 by 59.9.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Jarvis Mason, for $13,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 1,423 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 16.5 by 70.

Peter P. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to John A. Sharp, for $10,300, the plot, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-six Street and Forest Avenue, 100 by 175.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to William Rooney, for $16,000, the five-story brick tenement, 1,016 Avenue A, 25 by 79.8.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, action for accounting, J. Campbell Thompson, referee, 13 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 165.10, four-story stone-front flat, one-half part; southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 170, vacant, one-half part; 120 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling, one-half part; Fort Washington Avenue, centre line, 173.4 feet north of land of Lucius Chittenden, 150 by 445.6 by 151.6 by 465.11, vacant; Fort Washington Avenue, centre line, 323.4 feet north of land of Lucius Chittenden, 150 by 422 by 151.6 by 445.6; Fourteenth Avenue, centre line adjoining the south the land of West, 15.7 by 36.8, vacant; 2,212 and 2,214 Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 49.11 by 75, two two-story brick stores; St. Nicholas Place, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 74.11 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, east side, Lot 103 on map of 128 acres of Fort George property, runs southeast 150 by south 32.11 to north side of Naegle Avenue by west 134.7 by west 104.6 to Broadway by north 85.2; 288 Fifth Avenue, west side, 57 feet north of Thirtieth Street, 17 by 125, five-story brick dwelling, with store.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Delano C. Calvin, referee, 842 and 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 25.5½ feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, runs east 63, by north 25, by west 2.4½, by north 17, by west 3.4¾, by north 0.6, by west 66.4½, to St. Nicholas Avenue, by south 43.5½, two five-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,518; subject to other mortgages for $37,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 251 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,977; subject to other mortgages for $35,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Sylvester L. Hill, referee, 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 468.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 84 South Street, northwest side, about 62 feet southwest of Burling Slip, 17.9 by 74.6 by 18.1 by 74.8, four-story brick stores and lofts 85 South Street, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 17.9 by 74.9 by 18.1 by 74.7, five-story brick tenement, with 4 stores; lot extending across the rear of 83, 84, and 85 South Street, 54.5 by 90 by 55.7 by 90, three-story brick building 167 Front Street, southeast side, about 84 feet southwest of Burling Slip, 18.10 by 74.8 by 18.7 by 76.11, three-story brick stores and lofts. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $63,933.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 48 Clinton Street, east side, 150 feet south of Stanton Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with five-story brick tenement at rear; 166, 168, and 170 Mulberry Street, east side, 125.2 feet north of Grand Street, 73.3 by 100 by 77.4 by 100, three five-story brick tenements, with three five-story brick tenements at rear.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 143 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 379 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,290.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William B. Davenport, referee, 1,092 lots in Brooklyn, situated on Ocean and Bay Avenues, Avenues N and O, King's Highway, East Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Streets.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick tenements, 20 by 84.2 by 30 by 85; Edward Holland of 165 West Twenty-second Street, owner; S. B. Ogden of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architect, cost, $42,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 121 feet east of Melrose Avenue, for four four-story brick tenements, 25 by 70; Thomas Williams of 412 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Charles H. Henke of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $48,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for four two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 18 by 52; M. J. O'Brien of 2,177 Bathgate Avenue, owner; J. G. Robinson of 2,000 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, west side, 245 feet west of Southern Boulevard, 19 x n, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22.6 by 45.6; Cornelia E. Keller of 2,146 Boston Road, owner; J. H. Gratacap of 906 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, architect; cost, $4,800.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 500 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, for four four-story brick tenements, 25 by 62; Adolph Wexler of 195 Varet Street, Brooklyn, owner; Charles Infanger of 2,590 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $50,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Tacoma Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $2,700.

Alterations.

No. 425 East Ninth Street, to a four-story brick hotel, 16.8 by 51; C. Regelmann, owner; H. Regelmann of 359 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Third Avenue, west side, 1 foot south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, offices, &c.; Alonzo Carr of 680 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; H. S. Baker of 492 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Ogden Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Union Street, to a three story frame dwelling, with store; Alfred Bisland of 1,152 Ogden Avenue, owner; Alexander Fowler of 595 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x100; William C. Koch and others to Diederich Wienbarg..... $1

BARKER AV, e s, 90.8 ft n of Sheridan St, 24x95; Bernard J. Lenahan and wife to Henry M. Toch and another..... 100

BARKER AV, e s, 90.8 ft n of Sheridan St, 24x95; John B. Peck to Henry M. Toch and another..... 100

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 115th St, 50.5x irregular; Simon H. Stern and wife to Charles W. Barnes..... 100

BROOME ST, s w corner of Pitt St, 20x60; Manuel Oppenheim and wife to Bernard Cohen..... 24,800

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 100th St, 100.11x100; Robert A. Chesebrough to Jennie M. Tompkins..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 100th St, 100.11x100; Jennie M. Tompkins to John Hallahan and another..... 90,000

CRAVEN ST, n s, 100 ft e of Dawson St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Mary J. Clary..... 7,750

DOWNING ST, s w corner of Jackson Place, 80.6x125x198.3x47.6x95.11x n 75; James King to Laura C. Crane..... 48,500

DOWNING ST, s w corner of Jackson Place, 80.6x125x198.3x47.6x95.11x n 75; James King to Laura C. Crane..... 48,500

DOWNING ST, s w corner of Jackson Place, 80.6x125x198.3x47.6x95.11x n 75; Alexander B. Carnes, as executor, to James King..... 48,500

HAMILTON ST, s s, 135.5 ft e of Catharine st, 25.10x104.11x25x103.11; Clarence R. Conger and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1,000

HOME ST, n s, 25 ft w of Bryant St, 25.1x97.5x20x94.6; Martha C. Lavelle to John Weiss..... 1

LEROY ST, 47, 25x90; Julia Cohen to Irving A. Keene..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 734; Pauline Beckel to John Byrns..... 24,000

LOT 30, map of amended Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Knauf..... 600

LOT 14, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Mellen B. Ives..... 1,375

LOTS 3 and 4, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to John Ott..... 2,245

LOT 48, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Joseph Schwartz..... 555

MANHATTAN ST, s w s, 203.4 ft n w of 125th St, 25x81; Harry Brown to Edward Nicholson..... 20,100

MONROE ST, 88, 22.8x93.2x22.6x93.10; Gabriel Moses to Samuel Shapiro..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 121 ft s of 156th St, 20x106.2x20x106.9; Louis E. Bates to Patrick Cully..... 11,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 63, 21.3x87.10x21x91.4; Wallace Murray and wife to Thomas H. Baskerville..... Nom.

UNION AV, e e corner of Barker Av, 100.3x—x100.3x100.4; also Barker Av, e s, 90.8 ft n of Sheridan St, 24x95; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Henry M. Toch and another..... 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 202.8 ft e of Mosholu Parkway, 75x120; Rudolph Prellwitz and wife to William Prellwitz..... 10

WEST ST, 528, 20.5x89x20.5x81.8; Thomas H. Kyle and others to A. D. Russell.. 29,750

20 AV, 1,754, 25x75; John Glitz and wife to Mary Darmstadt, by part..... 1

3D ST w s, lot 769, map of Wakefield, 93x125; Mary S. A. Kellner to Henry H. Meise..... 100

11TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x71.10x25.11x79.4; Lot 203, map of N. W. Stuyvesant; Sophie Voege, as executrix, to Sophie Voege..... 1

11TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue C, 108x105, Independent; George J. Dunnigan and wife to Frank Gass..... 1,400

20TH ST, n s, 495 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Robert McCafferty and others to Henry L. Wardwell..... Nom.

45TH ST, 72 East, 20x100.5; Robert A. Chesebrough, as executor, to John Hallahan and another..... 55,000

52D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 5.3x—x12.5x100.5; 52d St, s s, 105.8 ft w of 3d Av, 5.3x—x12.5x100.6; 51st St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 32.2x—x17.4x100.4; 3d Av, w s, 40 ft s of 49th St, 20.5x80; 121st St, s s, 325 ft e of 4th Av, 20x—; also land in Connecticut, ¼ interest; also personal property; Theodore T. Baylor, trustee, to James K. Averill, as trustee, and Peter O. Asten..... 1

53D ST, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Thomas W. Grimley to John H. Grimley, ½ part..... 1

53D ST, s s, 126.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; John H. Grimley to Thomas W. Grimley, ½ part..... 1

54TH ST, n s, 283.9 ft w of 1st Av, 19.9x100.5; Markus Hoenig and wife to Alphonse S. Coper..... 100

54TH ST, 234 East, 25x100.5; Christian Steinstat to Gabriel Moses..... 1

59TH ST, 218 East, 25x100.4; Elizabeth A. McKay and another, executors, to Sarah Welch..... 14,000

76TH ST, 38 East, 20x102.2; William Bishop and others to Calvin G. Doig..... 1

76TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Charles C. Burghardt and wife to John Motzer and wife..... 1

91ST ST, 60 East, 19.6x100.8; Max Ernst and wife to Mary C. Young..... 30,000

92D ST, s s, 300.7 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.8; Hugh Young and wife to Alice M. Ernst..... 42,500

112TH ST, 316 West; 112th St, 312 West; John Hallahan and others to Robert A. Chesebrough..... 196,000

114TH ST, n s, 338.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100.11; William Stack to Johann Stack.. 10

120TH ST, 58 West, 19x100.11; Mattie A. Cockburn to William Kramer, Jr..... 1

120TH ST, 62 West, 18.9x100.11; Mattie A. Cockburn to Simon Oppenheimer..... 1

127TH ST, 118 West, 16.8x99.11; Edward Nicholson to Harry Brown..... 16,000

134TH ST, s s, 153 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Mary C. Colt to Henrietta A. Colt..... 1

137TH ST, 55 West, 25x99.11; Rachel Hattenbach and another to Charles Koenig.. 1

164TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.4; William Soutar to Catharine L. Fisher..... 1

164TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.4; Robert L. Wensley and wife to William Soutar..... 200

164TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.4; Catherine L. Fisher to Adelbert S. Nichols..... 1

182D ST, 552 West, 18x70; Abram F. Van Deventer to Anna M. Van Deventer..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BAUHAHN, Henry D. A., to J. Dahuto's Sons; 2,154 2d Av, store, &c., 3 years.. $540

HANDLEY, Richard, to Mary Kilkenwan; 53th St, s s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5, 21 years..... 350

McQUADE, William, to Theodore Samuel; Canal St, s w corner of Washington St, 5-12 years..... 1,600 to 2,000

STEHL, Maria E., and others to Henry A. Engel; Avenue A, 259, n w corner of 16th St, 5 years..... 1,020

STUYVESANT, Augustus L., to Anna Emalia Deutsch; 15th St, n e s, 510 ft w of 2d Av, 20x103.3, 21 years..... 250

WILLIAMS, Ichabod T., and others to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and others; 26th and 25th Sts, 11th and 13th Avs, with bulkhead, &c., 16 9-12 years..... 40,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BACON, Emily O., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; n e corner of 104th St and Riverside Drive, 1 year..... 70,000

BALDWIN, John M., and wife to Charles H. Dugliss, 341 East 31st St, 2 years..... 1,250

Same, John M., and wife to Charles H. Dugliss; 327 East 31st St, 2 years..... 1,250

BYRNS, John, to Pauline Beckel; 734 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 12,000

BROWN, Harry, to Edward Nicholson; 118 West 127th St, 2 years..... 1,500

CANNON, Emma H., to Joseph H. Gray; 131 West 24th St, 3 years..... 500

CHEBRA EIZ CHAIM ANSHE WOLOsin to Louis Rodinsky; 209 Madison St, 5 years..... 1,100

CHURCH, Mary V. W., to James Clark; 36 West 12th St, 3 years..... 22,500

CHURCH, Mary V. W., to Swen A. Swenson; 36 West 12th St, ¾ year..... 2,237

CLARY, Mary J., to George F. Johnson; n s of 156th St, 100 ft e of Dawson St, 2 years..... 5,750

DAMANO, Nicklus, to Walter W. Taylor; Lots 250 and 251, amended map of Central Mott Haven, 1 year..... 2,100

DEUTSCH, Amelia, to Julius Buchman; 205 East 15th St, leasehold, 1 year..... 3,500

FLANNER Y, Sarah P., to Henry F. Tyssen; 340 Water St, 2 years..... 2,500

FLUCKER, Antoinette D. S., and husband to Henry Lipps; e s of Burnside Av, 255.9 ft n of 178th St, 5 years..... 5,000

FRASER, Mary J., to Frank E. Johnson, as guardian, &c.; e s of Washington Av, 162 ft s of Mott St, 5 years..... 3,750

GASS, Frank, and wife to Charles and Amanda Funk; Lot 184, map of Unionport, 2 years..... 1,700

GOOD, Anna M., to Matilda Weil and others, executors, &c.; s s of 87th St, 240 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8, 5 years.. 16,000

GORSCH, Arthur, and wife to Nathaniel Wise; n s of 114th St, 395 ft w of 5th Av, 2 months..... 3,000

GRIMLEY, Thomas W. and John H., to Union Dime Saving Institution; s s of 53d St, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 24,000

HALL, William H., and wife to William Hall's Sons; 87th St, n e corner of Riverside Av or Drive, 1 year..... 45,000

HALLAHAN, John, and James Ahearn to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 17 East 45th St, 3 years..... 82,500

HALLAHAN, John, and James Ahearn to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Central Park West and 100th St, 1 year..... 40,000

HEIN, Frances, to Union Trust Company of New York; s w corner of 3d Av and 33d St, 5 years..... 19,000

HODG, Thomas B., to Louisa S. Freeman; 360 Grand St, 5 years..... 10,000

HOLDEN, James M., to Walter M. Taylor; Lot 96 map of the Arden property, 2 years..... 337

HOLDEN, Thomas B., to Walter M. Taylor; Lot 66 map of the Arden property, 2 years..... 332

KAUFMANN, Isaac, to Sigmund Kaufmann; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 143d St, demand..... 9,500

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 113th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, one-third year..... 6,676

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Margaret Inglis; s s of 113th St, 229 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Benjamin R. Winthrop; 158 West 113th St, 3 years.. 25,000

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Anson P. Stokes and others, executors, &c.; s s of 113th St, 202 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.. 25,000

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Osgood Field; 132 West 113th St, 3 years..... 18,000

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Allen L. Mordecai; s s of 113th St, 229 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years..... 3,500

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Allen L. Mordecai and Benjamin Mordecai; s s of 113th St, 256 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

KRUEGER, Johannah, to Robert Howe; Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 20, map of Pelham Park, 3 years..... 2,250

LAUTH, John T., and Edward and Susan, to Andrew J. Onderdonk; 223 West 27th St, 5 years..... 5,000

LAW, George J., and wife to Theron G. Strong; 611 West 138th St, 3 years..... 9,500

LEFFLER, Moses L. and Jacob O., and wives to Hannah D. Koth, individually and as administratrix, &c.; e s of Willis Av, 75 ft n of 145th St, 5 years..... 9,000

LINDEMAN, Helena M. E., to Mary R. Stryker; 246 West 38th St, 3 years..... Nom.

MAHONEY, Elizabeth J., to James A. Mahony; 846 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,500

MARTIN, Mary, to Mary Fitzgibbon; e s of 11th Av, 60.5 ft s of 44th St, 1 year.. 1,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 12 Hamilton St, 1 year..... 10,000

McKEOWN, William J., to Lucy W. Shepard, and others, trustees, &c.; 473-475 Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages)..... 36,000

MEYER, Herman, and wife to Katie Herold; part of Lot 304, map of Unionport, 5 years..... 1,500

MONAHAN, Mary E., to James A. Mahony; 848 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,500

OLIVER, Katharine M., to Lydia S. Fuller; 1,234 to 1,238 3d Av, ¼ year..... 400

OTT, John, to Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c., of Joseph A. Neill; Lots 3 and 4, map of the Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 1,347

PATTISON, Sarah H. and Elizabeth A., to the Board of Education of the City of New York; 45 to 545 9th St, 5 years..... 6,000

RICHMAN, Louis L., and wife to David J. King and others, executors, &c., of Edward J. King; 92 Ridge St, 5 years.. 22,500

SCHOPPER, Henry, and wife to Harriet A. Shepperd; s w corner of Clinton Av and Lebanon St, 1 year..... 500

SCHWARTZ, Joseph, to Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c., of J. Josepha Neill; Lot 48, map of the Neill estate, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 333

SHANNON, George J., to Robert S. Paris and wives to James V. Lawrence; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 35 ft s of 152d St, 3 months..... 4,820

SHAPIRO, Samuel, to Gabriel Moses; 88 Monroe St, installments..... 2,000

TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to Robert A. Chesebrough; s w corner of Central Park West and 109th St, 1 year..... 7,500

WEISS, John, to Martha C. Lavelle; n s of Home St, 25.2 ft w of Bryant St, 2 years..... 500

WHITTAKER, Percival J. H., to James Conway; s s of 175th St, 55 ft e of Audubon Av, 1 year..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOUDINOT, Jeanette J., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... $14,541

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to Effingham Maynard..... 6,500

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Judith W. Richardson..... 2,250

CONWAY, James, to Cornelia J. Sawin... Nom.

FELLOWS, William G. to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 9,177

GUTWILLIG, Alfred, to Frank R. Lewin.. Nom.

HOES, William M., Public Administrator, &c., as administrator of Louis Feldman, to Thomas Edwards..... 2,000

KAMMERER, Paul Pa. individually and as administrator, &c., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee..... 4,128

KELLNER, Mary S. A. to Karoline Starke..... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mary E. Robert..... 17,127

MOSES, Gabriel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... Nom.

SMITH, John B., to Ella L. Warren..... 358

TWENTY-THIRD WARD LAND IMprovement Company to Estelle Asch..... 405

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to John Tuckerman..... 30,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Paul Tuckerman and another, trustees..... 32,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bayard and Paul Tuckerman, individually and as trustees of Lucius Tuckerman..... 40,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Solomon A. Patman..... 30,000

WARREN, Ella L., to Samuel H. Millard. 355

Mechanics' Liens.

HOME ST, n e corner of Tinton Av, 24x120; Christian W. Petersen against Mary O'Grady, owner; Niels Toelberg, contractor..... $196

OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 132d St, 25.x127.7x24.11x127.7; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Frederick, Theodor, and L. T. Wegener; owners; Theodor Wegener, contractor..... 212

PARK AV, e s w corner of 101st St, 25.11x100; American Lumber Company against William Johnston, owner; Graham & Co., contractors..... 346

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, e s, 225 ft n of Sedgwick Av, 25x160; F. Marcus Hopkins against Ida Bateman, owner and contractor..... 85

VYSE AV, w s, 150 ft s of Freeman St, 25x80; Christian W. Petersen against Niels Toelberg, owner and contractor... 85

2D AV, n e corner of 109th St, 76.11x40; Richey, Browne & Donald against the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, owner; D. C. Weeks & Son and Sherman Iron Works, contractors..... 1,637

63D ST, 322 to 328 East; Minnie Goetzin against Anna Lowenstein, owner and contractor..... 70

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100; Saverio Ferala against Benjamin Spencer, an contractor..... 250

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100; Vincent Iorio against Benjamin Spencer, as contractor..... 954

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100; Antonio Ferrara against Benjamin Spencer, as contractor..... 60

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

136TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, four apartment flats; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, with Theodore F. Sanders, 12 payments..... $40,000

Lis Pendens.

MERCER ST, 169; James J. Phelan against Adam E. Fischer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Phelan.

WASHINGTON AV, e s e corner of Fletcher, or 182d St, 250x148x—x191; Colton Reed against John G. Hathaway and another, (action to determine lien, &c.;) attorneys, Frayer & Seaman.

2D AV, w s, 48 ft s of 12th St, 20x80; August Caille against William G. Mangold and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr.

33D ST, s s, 517 to 525, and 34th St, 516 to 522 West; also parcels at White Plains; Rhuamy A. Roe against Roswell W. Chamberlain, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorneys, Cumming & Fowlds.

34TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of 2d Av, 20x97.6; Elizabeth County against Patrick, or Patrick J. Conaty and others, (admeasurement of dower;) attorneys, MacElhinny & Martin.

93D ST, s s, 276 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; New York Life Insurance Company against Minnie D. Verdery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

119TH ST, s s, 298 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Edward Miehling against Nellie Springmeyer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Zeller.

142d St, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Augusta A. Roby against William Davies, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sturges & Roby.

149TH ST, s w corner of 7th Av, 175x99.11; Henry M. Denton against Catharine M. Carlin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Stitt.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 123—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert J. Thompson; No. 124—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Minnie Freeman; No. 125—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. S. M. Dietz, and No. 126—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Rosa Elliott, &c., et al.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 344—Theodore G. Montague, appellant, vs. John I. Cox, receiver, &c.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Dismissed, per stipulation.

No. 876—Elizabeth Nobles, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Georgia.—Argument continued by Marion W. Harris for the plaintiff in error, by J. M. Terrell for the defendant in error, and concluded by Marion W. Harris for the plaintiff in error.

No. 415—Benjamin Hawker, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York.—Argued by Hugh O. Pentecost for the plaintiff in error and by John D. Lindsay for the defendants in error.

No. 118—George W. Harrison, appellant, vs. Pedro Perea, administrator, &c., and No. 497—Pedro Perea, administrator, appellant, vs. George W. Harrison.—Argument commenced by W. B. Field, for Perea, administrator.

To-day's call: Nos. 113, (and 497,) 114, 115, 121, 127, 128, 129, 130, (and 131,) 133, 134.

Calendar for Thursday, Nov. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. General calendar.

8—Brady vs. Daly.
10—Sigafus vs. Porter.
13—Eastman Co. vs. Getz.
14—Mulvanna vs. steamship Anchoria.
15—Clancy vs. steam tug George S. Shultz.
16—Servias vs. Ferguson.
17—New York News Pub. Co. vs. de Freitas.
18—Stahl vs. steamship Niagara.
19—Johnson vs. same.
20—Campbell vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 48 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

1939—Brewer vs. U. S.
1807—U. S. vs. Shoemaker.
2102—Haulenbeck vs. U. S.
2320—Fleming C. & B. Co. vs. same.
1232—U. S. vs. Watson.
2251—Same vs. Wagner.
2238—Same vs. Foerster.
535—Mackie vs. U. S.
2462—Morris European & Am. Exp. Co. vs. U. S.
2271—Tuska vs. same.
2134—Oppenheimer vs. same.
1819—U. S. vs. Simon.
2400—U. S. vs. Fuederer.
2246—McCreery vs. U. S.
2306—Tiffany vs. U. S.
2261—Watson vs. same.
2155—Dieckerhoff vs. same.
2315—U. S. vs. Brewer.
2695—Park vs. U. S.
2569—Ross vs. same.
1859—Sondheimer vs. same.
2195—Metzger vs. same.
2408—Bloomingdale vs. same.
2357—Smith vs. same.
2600—Dingelstadt vs. same.
1280—Mautner vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 o'clock in Room 47 Post Office Building. Equity calendar.

60—Loisette vs. O'Loughlin.
71—Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co. vs. Baldwin.
72—Union Trust Co. vs. Wooster.
7—Sedgwick City Bank vs. Herrig.
8—Same vs. Meyer.
6—Crimmins vs. Kelsey.
55—American Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
63—Sprague El. Ry. & M. Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
67—American Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
29—Earll vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
73—Hillis vs. Robertson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

179—Smith vs. tug Delaware and S. S. Guyandotte.
184—Curtis vs. steamboat Mary Powell.
178—Mackie vs. steamboat New Hampshire.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated Motions.

38—N. Y. Bldg. Loan & Bkg. Co. vs. Fisher.
39—Casper vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery R. R. Co.
40—Coler vs. Lamb.
41—Easton vs. Bush.
42—Waydell vs. Adams.
43—Cole vs. Stearns.
44—Lee vs. Timken.
45—Marshall vs. Wenninger.
47—In re Olmstead.
50—Barry vs. Crimmins.
52—Mearns vs. Central Railroad of New Jersey.
54—Crossett vs. Carleton.
55—Pecke vs. Hydraulic Construction Co.
56—Central Trust Co. vs. Barse.
59—Chase vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Lindenheim vs. Manhattan Railway Co.
2—Reilly vs. Kerr.
3—Potter vs. Bienenfeld.
4—In re Kent.
5—Martin vs. Garfield Water Co.
6—Duysters vs. Southworth.
7—Latham vs. Amend.
8—Muir vs. Muir.
9—McNair vs. Mayham.
10—Holliday vs. Gass.
11—Albrecht vs. Albrecht.
12—Belt vs. American Central Insurance Co.
13—Bates-Whitman Co. vs. Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Co.
14—Szerlips vs. Baier.
15—Happ vs. Cohen.
16—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
17—Randerhauser vs. Randerhauser.
18—Cassel vs. Weissblatt.
19—In re Murray.
20—In re Osborn.
21—Krum vs. Krum.
22—Greenburgh vs. Dalhauser.
23—In re Knox.
24—Potter vs. Potter.
25—People, &c., vs. Meyers.
26—Matthiessen vs. Maxwell.
27—Anderson vs. E. de Braekeleer & Co.
28—In re Reed & Co.
29—Linch vs. Rhoads.
30—Ryan vs. Ryan.
31—Town vs. Weinge.
32—Lawless vs. Drew.
33—Herschel vs. Staffordville Woolen Co.
34—Peet vs. Peet.
35—Lindenheim vs. New York Elevated Railro

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8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls, 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:50 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

8.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

1.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Thousand Islands.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9.06 A. M. and **3.35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9.15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Information at offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and from corresponding points from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days.) ELMIRA, (week days.) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West. Also for principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday, "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express or Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Buffalo and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *8:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 353, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, HOPE'S, LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Poconos, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

8:50 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 261 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 166 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.

CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:25 ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 12:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily. Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 197 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M. 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 9:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS FOR ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS AND KEYPORT.

4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week Days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:32, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:55, 2:30, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.) Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 8:55 P. M.; from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 13, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake, Art Cross and Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 8:10 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:15 P. M.—For Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 155th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 303 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Mediterranean Tours,

Including EGYPT, the NILE, PALESTINE, etc., Jan. 4, Feb. 12, by S. S. NORMANNIA; March 5, by S. S. SAALE. Highest class Steamship, Hotel, and camping arrangements.

Also SPECIAL TOUR to ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE, Paris, London, etc., by AUGUSTE VICTORIA, Dec. 11 and later dates.

Descriptive programmes free from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu..Nov. 27
GAELIC.....Dec. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 18
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 28, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Camp'a, Nov. 13, 7:30AM | Etruria, Dec. 4, 2 PM
Umbria, Nov. 20, 1 PM | Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30AM
Lucania, Nov. 27, 7:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 18, noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Nov. 17, Noon | Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 24, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon
Adriatic, Dec. 1, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points. From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Nov. 13
COMANCHE.....Monday, Nov. 15
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Nov. 17
ALGONQUIN.....Saturday, Nov. 20

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Nov. 16, 9 AM | Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Jan. 4, 2 PM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM
*Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tues., Nov. 23, 2 P. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

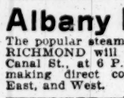
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Ka'erW.II. Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
†Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM | †Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Fuerst Bismarck, Nov. 11, 10 A. M.
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, Nov. 20, 2 P.M. | Prussia, Nov. 27, 8 A.M.
First cab., $60 up, second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Nov. 17 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 24 | ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 15
PARIS.....Dec. 1 | NEW YORK.....Dec. 22

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Friesland, Nov. 17, Noon | Westernl'd, Dec. 1, Noon
Kensington, Nov. 24, 9 AM | Southwark, Dec. 8, 9 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

From Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Nov. 13, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Nov. 20, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage: First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris; no landing charges; Buffet parlor car seats free; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—FREDERICK BECK, plaintiff, against CHARLES E. RUNK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of this court, dated October 14th, 1897, and entered in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 15th day of October, 1897, I, the undersigned, Thompson, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, on the 30th day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre line of Fourteenth Avenue as laid down on a map of property belonging to Samuel Thompson, Esq., made by Edwin Smith and Woolsey R. Hopkins, City Surveyors, dated December 31st, 1849, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the number 521, September 30th, 1851, where the said centre line intersects the southwesterly line of land heretofore conveyed by Marie to West, deceased, by deed dated June 28, 1874, running thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of land conveyed by Marie to West as aforesaid thirty-six sixty-five one-hundredths (36.65-100) feet to the land conveyed by Marie to West, deceased, and running thence southwesterly along said last mentioned line fifteen 58-100ths feet and thence northwesterly and parallel with said land heretofore conveyed by Marie to West, deceased, thirty-six 65-100 feet to the centre line of Fourteenth Avenue as laid down on said map, and thence northeasterly along said centre line of Fourteenth Avenue fifteen 58-100ths feet to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises lie in Section 8, in Block 2,256, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Also all that certain plot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue forty-nine (49) feet eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-first Street seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence northerly along the said westerly side of Seventh Avenue forty-nine (49) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises lie in Section 7, in Block 1,936, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fifth Avenue distant fifty-seven (57) feet and one-half inch northerly from the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Fifth Avenue seventeen (17) feet and one-half inch; thence westerly and parallel with Thirtieth Street, and partly through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue seventeen (17) feet and one-half inch; thence easterly again parallel with Thirtieth Street, and partly through another party wall one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, at the point or place of beginning; which said premises are now known as No. 288 Fifth Avenue in the City of New York.

Said premises lie in Section 8, Block 882, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 6th, 1897.

J. CAMPBELL THOMPSON, Referee, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City. o20-2aw8wW&F&n11

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN F. PENTZ and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3rd day of November, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fortieth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fortieth Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fortieth Street twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre of a party wall standing partly on said lot and partly on the lot adjoining on the west; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of said party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Fortieth Street, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 219 West Fortieth Street, being a portion of the premises conveyed to John F. Pentz by Mary K. Elchkorn by deed dated July 15th, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2229 of Conveyances, page 463, on August 1st, 1889.—Dated New York, November 5th, 1897.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ANNA ESTELLE TROESCHER against THOMAS J. BRENNAN and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of October, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Boulevard with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street one hundred and twenty (120) feet; running thence southerly on a line at right angles with the said One Hundred and Fifth Street, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; running thence westerly and parallel with said One Hundred and Fifth Street ninety-three (93) feet two and one-third (2 1-3) inches to the said easterly side of the Boulevard, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of the Boulevard one hundred and four (104) feet five and one-eighth (5 1-8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1897.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

M. A. KURSHEEDT, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 85 Warren Street, New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee for Theresa Metzger, Caroline Metzger, David Metzger, Fanny Metzger, Arthur Metzger, and Amelia Metzger, plaintiff, against JOHN F. MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of November, 1897, I, the undersigned, the Referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, known and distinguished by the plot number 38, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 727, entitled "Map of property belonging to the estate of Lucius Chittenden, Esq., at Fort Washington, on the Kingsbridge Road, surveyed and laid out into plots and lots October, 1871," and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre line of a proposed new boulevard as shown on said map (within the lines of which the Fort Washington Ridge Road, now known as Fort Washington Avenue, has been laid out and opened) three hundred and twenty-three feet, thirty-five one-hundredths of a foot northerly from a point in the southerly boundary line of the property of said Lucius Chittenden, which said point is distant six hundred and nineteen feet eleven and one-half inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly boundary line with the westerly line of the Kingsbridge Road as now laid down; running thence north thirty-six degrees fifty degrees forty-eight minutes twenty seconds east four hundred and twenty-two feet and four one-hundredths of a foot; thence south twenty-seven degrees five minutes west one hundred and fifty-one feet and fifty-one one-hundredths of a foot; thence north forty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes ten seconds west four hundred and forty-five feet and fifty-four one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less. Subject to the rights and

title acquired by the City of New York, in the laying out and opening of said Fort Washington Ridge Road.

The said premises lie in Section 8, in Block 2,180, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre line of Fourteenth Avenue as laid down on a map of property belonging to Samuel Thompson, Esq., made by Edwin Smith and Woolsey R. Hopkins, City Surveyors, dated December 31st, 1849, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the number 521, September 30th, 1851, where the said centre line intersects the southwesterly line of land heretofore conveyed by Marie to West, deceased, by deed dated June 28, 1874, running thence southeasterly along the southwes

COAL TRUST CASE DECIDED

Appellate Division Agrees with Justice Chester in Vacating the Order to the Presidents.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AT FAULT

If He Brings Another Action in Proper Form, the Constitutionality of the Law May Be Considered—Justice Landon Dissents.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The Appellate Division of the Third Department has agreed with Justice Chester in vacating the order compelling the Coal Trust Presidents to appear before a referee. The court does not decide the question of constitutionality of the law, except through Justice Landon, who dissents. The Judges hold that the Attorney General did not properly drew the affidavits.

Justice Merwin writes the prevailing opinion of the court in which he holds that the decision of Justice Chester vacating the order for the coal trust Presidents to appear before a referee shall be sustained on the ground that the affidavit of the Attorney General upon which the order is granted is insufficient. Justices Parker and Herrick agree with him in this, but Justice Landon dissents on the ground that a witness cannot attack a provision of law that strips him of his rights, if that provision is for the benefit of others.

Justice Merwin, in the opinion concurred in by a majority of the court, says that the Legislature had the right to confer upon a Justice of the Supreme Court authority to issue an order like the one in question, and that the power so conferred is a judicial power.

This is as far as the court goes on the question of constitutionality, the court saying that it is a rule of the court not to pass upon the constitutionality of a law unless it is necessary for the absolute determination of the question.

Justice Herrick in a brief memorandum concurring in the opinion of the majority of the court, says that he regrets that the matter of the constitutionality of the law cannot be construed at this time.

The position, therefore, of the matter is, that the Attorney General, by making a new affidavit, can begin the attack upon the coal road Presidents all over again, and that then the law's constitutionality can be decided. Attorney Genral Hancock and several lawyers engaged in the case were very much surprised when the decision was announced that the court had not touched upon the question of constitutionality and had only affirmed the minor portions of Justice Chester's decision.

The questions answered are:

1. Supreme Court Judge can assume the powers granted under the new law and they are perfectly judicial.

2. The Attorney General's affidavit was not complete or specific enough and must be based upon facts, not mere supposition.

The questions not answered are as to the immunity from punishment of prisoners who testify and as to the constitutionality of the law in general.

The general trend of Judge Merwin's dissenting opinion is that the Attorney General's petition does not set forth any illegal contract, arrangement, agreement, or combination, but merely that there is one existing which is alleged to possess that character. This allegation is made merely upon information and belief, and fails to show that any of the facts alleged occurred since the said statutes became laws upon May 7, 1897, as its allegations are entirely indefinite as to time; it does not show that any illegal act has been committed since May 7, 1897, or that any is contemplated; it does not show whether any of the alleged illegal acts occurred within this State or had any effect within this State; it fails to show against whom the petitioner is desirous of determining whether any action should be brought, and is desirous of determining whether any action should be brought, and the petition shows that the action is contemplated against a corporation, and the witness is sought to be examined in regard to his knowledge of the corporate affairs, so that the party to be examined is really a corporation; but the petition fails to specify the names of the officers or Directors of the corporation to be examined, or any of them, whose testimony is necessary and material, or the books and papers, as to the contents of which an examination or inspection is desired.

It is generally agreed that it will be an extremely difficult matter for the Attorney General to make his petition meet all the objections raised and base it on facts instead of on information and belief.

THE FIRE BOARD MEETS.

Battalion Chief Gicquel Is Promoted and a New Auditor Is Named.

Battalion Chief Benjamin A. Gicquel of the Fire Department was promoted by the Fire Board at its meeting yesterday to the place of Deputy Chief of Department, in recognition of his twenty-seven years of service in the lower rank.

Chief Gicquel holds the first Bennett medal for heroic rescue work, and is the first winner of that medal to reach the grade of Deputy Chief. He passed the civil service examination with a final rating of 95.75. His promotion was by unanimous vote of the board.

In view of this promotion, Department Chief Bonner has been ordered to redistrict the city and submit his plans to the board.

Lee J. Mills of Brooklyn was appointed an auditor in the department.

TEAM PLUNGED INTO A TRENCH.

Samuel J. Bloomingdale Has a Narrow Escape in Fifth Avenue.

A pair of valuable, high-bred coach horses attached to a surrey driven by Samuel J. Bloomingdale of the firm of Bloomingdale Brothers, plunged into the trench on Fifth Avenue at Fifty-ninth Street shortly after noon yesterday, and by almost a miracle Mr. Bloomingdale and his footman, who was on the box with him, escaped serious injury. Even the horses escaped with hardly a scratch.

The Metropolitan Company is laying conduits on Fifty-ninth Street, and there is a deep trench on Fifth Avenue where Contractor Baird is setting a large water main.

No precautions were taken by the contractor's men to avert just such an accident as occurred. The trench runs to within five inches of the Fifty-ninth Street tracks. There was no railing or planking on the Fifty-ninth Street side of the trench. Mr. Bloomingdale attempted to drive his pair along the edge just as a Fifty-ninth Street car cut him off. Behind him lumbered a Fifth Avenue stage, and he was caught in a pocket. The off horse swerved, and before he could regain his footing his forelegs slid into the ditch and he fell over, dragging the other horse into the opening. The surrey slid part way into the ditch, but, luckily, the pole caught in one side of the hole and the wagon was saved from toppling over.

The horses were lifted out by means of a derrick. Nothing was injured except the harness, which had to be cut.

ROENTGEN RAYS IN COURT.

Fluoroscope Used in a Damage Suit Before a Jury.

The Roentgen ray was used in court yesterday in a damage suit. The case was that of Martin Hutchinson, a nine-year-old boy, against the Nassau Railroad Company, before Justice Johnson, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn. The plaintiff claims that the conductor of an Atlantic Avenue car put him off while the car was in motion, on Christmas Day, 1896, and that he sustained internal injuries. He is suing for $25,000 through his father, as guardian ad litem. The case was tried last Spring, and the jury disagreed. At that time several X ray photographs were taken at the laboratory of the Polytechnic Institute, and were introduced in evidence to show that the right shoulder was fractured.

During the present trial Justice Johnson first refused to admit the photographs in evidence. Yesterday, however, the boy was examined by means of a fluoroscope by Dr. Fowler and Dr. William J. Morton for the defense. Mr. Ross, counsel for the plaintiff refused to allow him to occupy the same positions he had occupied at previous examinations. The tube was adjusted about six inches behind his shoulder and the examination proceeded. Only three minutes were permitted for the examination, and, Mr. Ross objecting to the previous examinations being duplicated, the trial proceeded. It will be continued to-day.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROCEEDINGS FOR ABANDONMENT.—After much legal striving for many years, during which her case has been twice before the Court of Appeals, and after many judgments have been announced in her favor, Ellen Cullen has finally failed in her efforts to compel her husband, William Cullen, to provide for her support. The couple were married in this city thirty-five years ago, and after living together six years, separated, and have since lived apart. The wife, in a suit brought fourteen years ago in the Superior Court, secured judgment for separation from bed and board, but no sum was allowed for alimony, a provision being inserted that in the event of the pecuniary circumstances of the defendant becoming materially changed touching his ability to support his wife, an application might be made for that purpose at the foot of the judgment. In 1887 such application was made, but an order of reference to ascertain the amount of defendant's property in order that some allowance might be made, was reversed by the General Term. In May, 1894, a Police Justice, in a special proceeding of a criminal nature instituted by the Board of Charities and Correction, adjudged Cullen, who made no defense, to be a disorderly person, and required him to pay $8 a week for the support of his wife. The Special Sessions affirmed the order of the Police Justice, but the Court of General Sessions directed a reversal on the ground that the judgment of separation was a complete defense to the proceedings. The Appellate Division reversed the General Sessions, and a further appeal to the Court of Appeals was dismissed, in an opinion by Judge Vann, on the ground that that tribunal had no power to review the judgment. In 1895, however, a law was passed making provision for an appeal to the Court of Appeals from such a judgment when adverse to the defendant, and recently the Court of Appeals, in passing again upon the case, upheld the constitutionality of that law, and decided that there is no abandonment, within the meaning of the statute, when the husband lived apart from his wife in obedience to a judgment of separation from bed and board, obtained at the suit of the wife. The common law obligation of a husband to support his wife was held to be so modified by a judicial separation from bed and board that it could not be enforced by a proceeding for abandonment under the statute, while such separation was in force, even if the decree of separation made no provision for support.

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MONEY FURNISHED HUSBAND BY WIFE.—The Third Appellate Division about a year ago reversed a judgment given in favor of John H. Cronin, in a suit brought against him by William Lord, as executor of the defendant's wife, Martha A. Cronin, to recover $8,000 she was alleged to have loaned him in May, 1892. It appeared that Mrs. Cronin conveyed a parcel of real estate on which there was an outstanding mortgage to her husband, and to enable him to pay off the incumbrance, raised the amount by executing a mortgage on other property belonging to her, securing a bond which her husband signed with her. She at the time received from her husband a written agreement, signed by him alone, whereby he covenanted that if he should die before his wife, the sum raised by the wife's mortgage should be a charge upon his estate, and paid as a debt owing by him, and that his estate should convey to her his interest in certain real estate, (which, it was claimed, she had given to him,) followed by the statement that if his wife should not survive him, the agreement should be of no effect. He having survived his wife her executors sued him for the money claimed to have been thus loaned. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Vann, has affirmed the judgment, which granted a new trial, holding that the money furnished to the husband by the wife constituted a loan, independently of the husband's written agreement; that as that agreement had, by its terms, become of no effect through the death of the wife, the parties were remitted to such obligations as arose from the loan and failure to pay it, and hence, that the action was maintainable and a recovery justified.

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TRUST FOR TWO LIVES.—A suit brought by Mary E. Buchanan against Sarah J. Little and others to partition real estate in this city which was owned by the late William H. Cooper involved the construction of his will. The testator, who left his wife, a sister, two daughters, and grandchildren surviving, by his will gave the entire estate to his executors in trust to pay his wife $500 a year during life and his sister $400 a year, and to pay the remainder of the income to his two daughters, one-half to each, during life. If either daughter died during the life of the other without leaving children the survivor was to have her deceased sister's share. If either died during the life of the other, leaving children, the property was to go to the latter, and at the death of the two daughters the trust estate was to go to their children absolutely, one-half to the children of each. The Court of Appeals has modified the judgment of the First Appellate Division in favor of the defendants, holding that there was created a valid trust, dependent, as to its duration, upon the lives of the two daughters; that the annuities to the wife and sister were a charge upon the residuary estate, whether held in trust or freed therefrom by the falling in of the selected lives, and that, at the termination of the trust, the present value of the annuities should be ascertained and the amount paid over to the annuitants, and the remainder of the estate distributed to the remaindermen discharged of any lien.

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INJURIES TO A CHILD.—A judgment on a verdict for $7,600, recovered in the late Court of Common Pleas, in a suit by Thomas J. Canavan, a child two and one-half years old, by guardian, against Robert Van R. Stuyvesant and others, for personal injuries received from alleged negligence of defendants, as landlords, was reversed by the General Term of that court, which dismissed the complaint, on the merits. There had been a motion for a new trial upon the grounds that the verdict was against the weight of evidence and excessive, but the order of reversal did not state whether it was based on the law or the facts. The boy resided with his parents in apartments in the tenement 341 East Thirteenth Street, owned by defendants. He was severely injured by falling into the rear yard areaway, which had been left unprotected, although notice of its condition had been given to the agent of the owner. The Court of Appeals holds, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that the reversal below should be modified so as to order a new trial, it not appearing that other evidence might not be in existence which might materially change the facts.

THE IOWA READY FOR SEA.

Will Begin Her Final Trials Monday Off the New England Coast.

All the repairs and alterations to the battleship Iowa have been completed. The final work on the steam-steering gear of the vessel, which was damaged while the ship was on her way to this port from Boston, was finished at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday.

The vessel is ready to go on her final acceptance trial trip. She will leave the navy yard on Saturday and go to the anchorage at Tompkinsville. The Board of Inspection and Survey, with Commodore George Dewey as President, will board the ship on Monday, when she will leave for the proving grounds.

The test will last two days, during which time the ship will be kept under steam. Besides being given a speed trial, all the working parts of the vessel, including the machinery and batteries, will be thoroughly tested.

The speed trial will take place over the Government measured course off the New England coast. The testing of the batteries will take place in the drill grounds off the Delaware Capes.

Betting on 'Change Prohibited.

Betting of any description on the floor of the Stock Exchange will henceforth be in violation of the rules. A resolution to this effect was yesterday passed by the Governing Committee as the result, it is said, of betting openly indulged in on Tuesday upon the question as to whether or not there would be an increase of dividends in Chicago and Northwestern, Rock Island, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

$50 Conscience Money.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch acknowledges the receipt at his house of a letter signed "A. B. C.," inclosing a bank note for $50, conscience money, "being the taxes on a very small estate," and asking acknowledgment in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Brewers' Exchange Elects Officers.

The Brewers' Exchange of New York held its eleventh annual meeting at 109 East Fifteenth Street yesterday. The following officers were elected: President—Julius Liebmann; Vice President—E. G. W. Woerz; Treasurer—Gen. Emil Schaefer; Secretary—Charles J. Warner.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
is the greatest of the modern-time helps to perfect cooking.

THE TABERNACLE COUNCIL

Only Eight of the One Hundred and Eight Churches Invited Were Represented.

DISCUSSION WAS POSTPONED

Dr. Potter Attributes the Action of the Churches to the Baptist Mission Society—The Rev. Mr. Holloway Explains His Position and Is Taken to Task.

Only eight of the one hundred and eight churches invited were represented at the Council called for yesterday to consider the matters at issue between the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of which Dr. D. C. Potter is pastor, and the New York City Baptist Mission Society. The meeting was in the Welsh Baptist Church in East Eleventh Street. On account of the smallness of the attendance discussion was postponed and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions calling for another meeting on Dec. 8.

The failure of the churches to respond to the call issued under the authority of the Tabernacle Church and according to the polity of the Baptist denomination is attributed by the friends of the Tabernacle Church to the enmity of the Mission Society. E. S. Clinch, counsel for the society, is a member of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, of which the Rev. W. H. Bitting is pastor. In Mr. Bitting's letter declining to attend the Council he uses almost exactly the words used in an article condemning the intent of the Council which was published in The Examiner of Oct. 28. The article says:

An informal conference of Baptist pastors in the Southern New York association, at which twenty pastors were present and six represented by letter or proxy, was held last week, and without vote it was unanimously agreed that they would advise their churches not to send delegates to the Council called by the Tabernacle church, to be held Nov. 10. One of the pastors present has furnished us a statement of the grounds on which he will urge his church not to accept the invitation, which we presume are substantially those that will be laid before the other churches represented.

Dr. Potter declares Mr. Bitting is the pastor referred to. The arguments as printed in The Examiner are the same as those contained in his letter.

As soon as the Tabernacle people read the article they got out a pamphlet reproducing the arguments and answering them seriatim. In concluding their pamphlet the Tabernacle people say:

The Tabernacle has received a letter from the Mount Morris Church containing the entire statement, as published in The Examiner, with some additions, and asking that it be read at the Council it refuses to join. This fixes pretty well the origin of the "statement." E. S. Clinch is the attorney of the Baptist City Mission, and a prominent member of the Mount Morris Church. No company of ministers could make the "statements" in this "informal" circular of their own knowledge. Have they accepted a paper furnished them by a member of the Mount Morris Church, and so without examination, without proofs, secretly committed themselves and their churches, as far as they could, to a lot of statements they can know nothing about, and the most of which are without foundation in fact, and are false or misleading? These preachers of the Gospel must feel large to engage in their work of secret assassination. It is fine business for The Examiner. Is the old star chamber again open? Does the old Inquisition still live?

George B. Forrester, Moderator of the Long Island Association of Baptist Churches, was Moderator at yesterday's meeting in the Welsh Church, and the Rev. G. M. Vanderlipp acted as clerk. As soon as the meeting was called to order, after prayer, the Rev. E. S. Holloway of the Thirty-third Street Church asked the privilege of the floor. He said his church had declined to attend the Council officially, but he was present in his personal capacity to say that he was present at the informal meeting referred to in The Examiner, and he wished to deny that he or the other pastors present had been engaged in any work of secret assassination.

The Rev. Leighton Williams of the Fifty-fourth Street Tabernacle interrupted Mr. Holloway and declared the proceedings of the informal conference conducted by men who were afraid to make their names public were the dastardly acts of a cowardly cabal.

Joshua Sanders supported Mr. Williams's view of the conference and if it was true that twenty pastors had met and unanimously decided to advise their churches not to take part in a Council called by a church in distress those pastors had engaged in a most unbecoming and unchristian conspiracy.

The Moderator stopped the discussion when it seemed likely to overstep the bounds of pastoral courtesy and asked the pleasure of the meeting. Frank Harvey Field moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions calling another Council and explaining the urgent necessities of the Tabernacle and the reasons apparent to the friends of the Tabernacle for the article in The Examiner.

Mr. Forrester appointed Mornay Williams, the Rev. F. H. Jones of the Mount Pleasant Church of Newark, Frank Harvey Field, the Rev. G. M. Vanderlipp, and himself. Dec. 8 was chosen for the date of the next Council.

Mr. Holloway declined absolutely to say what twenty pastors were present at the informal conference. He said it was understood that the meeting was not a public one. He could not or would not tell who had sent an account of the conference to the Baptist paper.

ASSOCIATION TO AID THE POOR.

The Election of Officers—Help Wanted in the Work.

At the annual meeting of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the following officers were elected: President—R. Fulton Cutting; Vice Presidents—the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D.; Henry E. Crampton, M. D.; William G. Hamilton, Constant A. Andrews, Howard Townsend; Treasurer—Warner Van Norden; Secretary—George Calder; Counsel—John Cadwalader; and for Board of Managers—Henry E. Crampton, M. D.; William Jones, R. Fulton Cutting, George Calder, T. Franklin Smith, William R. Huntington, D. D.; Gouverneur M. Smith, M. D.; James A. Scrymser, Constant A. Andrews, George Blagden, William G. Hamilton, Edward Cooper, Warner Van Norden, De Witt J. Seligman, Robert S. Minturn, Spencer Trask, Scott Foster, Theodorus B. Woolsey, Howard Townsend, George W. Wickersham, Loyall Farragut, William E. Bond, Pierre Jay, Andrew Mills, William Warner Hoppin, Francis V. Greene, Percy R. Pyne, John B. Devins, J. Graham, Phelps Stokes, Leonard E. Opdycke; General Agent—William H. Tolman, Ph. D.; Superintendent of Relief—Mrs. M. Fullerton; Secretary Department of Finance—John Harrison.

Of the many departments of this association calling for immediate assistance, none is more greatly in need than the Sewing Bureau, which gives employment to many poor women who cannot leave their homes. It is suggested to ladies that, when shopping, they should purchase a few yards of remnants of useful materials, ginghams, muslins, or woolen goods as contributions to this department. Donations in money are also requested, and all checks should be sent to Warner Van Norden, 25 Nassau Street.

A New Law Firm.

Announcement is made of the formation of the law firm of Lawrence & Hughes, composed of Messrs. Frank R. Lawrence, Malcolm R. Lawrence, and Gordon T. Hughes, with offices in the Equitable Building. Malcolm R. Lawrence was a member of the firm of McCarthy, Lawrence & Buckley until its dissolution by the election of Judge McCarthy to the bench of the City Court and the death of Charles G. Buckley. The junior member of the new firm, Gordon T. Hughes, served as Secretary to Justice Gray of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, and is a member of the governing body of the Harvard Law School.

An evening dress suit is the best with which to test ready-made clothing—because the most severe test.

The same workmen that make the best dress suits for the best custom tailors make ours, between seasons.

Our best, $44.

A good suit for $25; others between.

We don't make to order but we make to fit.

Tuxedo coats to match.
White Marseilles vests.
Evening dress overcoats—the Inverness and opera cape.
Patent leather shoes—button or lace.
Silk hats and opera hats.
White shirts and white gloves.

For boys just the same.
And for boys when at play or work just as good.

The weather is ripe for overcoats and our overcoat stock is ripe.

From the medium weight to the heavy; from the ulster to the dress overcoat; from rough cloth to smooth; from $12 to $50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

UNION OF ALL LIBRARIES.

New York Public Library Considers It—Plan of New Building to be Selected This Week.

The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the New York Public Library was held at the Astor Library Building yesterday afternoon. John Bigelow presided, and all the Trustees except Bishop Potter and Alexander Maitland were present.

Besides routine matters, the plans of the new library building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street were discussed. The plans, submitted in competition by twelve architects, have now been reduced, by process of selection, to three. These three are now under consideration by the Executive Committee. A final selection will be made at once, and the announcement of the result will be made by the end of the week.

On motion of Andrew H. Green, a committee of three, consisting of George L. Rives, Lewis C. Ledyard, and Philip Schuyler, was appointed to consider the advisability of forming a union of all the libraries of the city. The plan has in view especially the uniting into one corporation of all the free circulating libraries.

CARPENTERS CLAIM VICTORY.

Contractors Sign Agreements to Pay Union Wages for Wood Trim.

At the meeting of the Board of Walking Delegates yesterday the carpenters reported that they had won a great victory, for which they had been fighting for several months, and which fight might have involved 12,000 workingmen in the building trades in the next few days.

The dissatisfaction began when a number of contractors determined to use out-of-town wood trim without the permission of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. The first break for peace was made by the contractors yesterday, when the Batavia Woodworking Company of Batavia, N. Y., which had contracts on several buildings, signed an agreement to pay New York union wages and abide by New York union rules. Soon afterward several other woodworking firms also yielded, among them a firm of Stamford, Conn., and another of St. Paul, Minn. And then a number of smaller firms fell into line.

INSULATED WIRE TRUST.

Consolidation of Important Companies Will Reduce Prices, It Is Said.

The Electrical Review of this week says of a long-talked-of scheme of combination of rubber-covered wire interests:

We are now able to say, from sources which give the information absolute authenticity, that the attempt has been carried to a point, practically, of consummation, making an organization on totally different lines from anything that has been done heretofore in wire matters. Other wire organizations or pools have been formed where each member continued to transact his own business and sell his own goods. In the rubber-covered wire industry it is proposed to form an entire consolidation by the purchase by a new company of all plants, stock, trade marks, and the good will of the various companies now manufacturing. The statement is made with emphasis that the new company proposes to reduce the price of rubber-covered wire.

Among the concerns interested in the consolidation are the Okonite Company, (Limited,) the Safety Insulation Wire and Cable Company, the American Electrical Works, the New York Insulated Wire Company, and the General Electric Company. The latter is not likely to part with its business, but to hold a definite relation with the consolidation.

What the capitalization of the fused corporations will be has to be announced. The question of taking in concerns which make other than rubber-covered wire has not been settled.

O. H. Platt with the Appraiser.

Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut, accompanied by W. F. Rockwell of Meriden, visited the United States Appraiser's Department in this city yesterday. He was received by Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, who showed him through the various divisions and incidentally brought to his attention several cases of doubtful interpretation under the tariff law. Senator Platt's long service on Congressional committees on tariff legislation invests his opinions in that field with something of an expert character. Upon invitation he took up several puzzling cases with Appraiser Wakeman, and in every instance his judgment agreed with that of the New York office.

Meeting of the Wednesday Club.

The Women's Wednesday Club of Harlem held a large and interesting meeting yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor of 216 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. Mrs. Taylor was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk and Mrs. A. J. Friedenberg. The principal number on the programme was an address on "The Equality of Men and Women," by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake. Among the guests were Mrs. H. Anstey, Mrs. E. A. Sawyer, Mrs. Harriett Webb, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. J. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Theodore Weed, Mrs. F. Byrne Ivy, Mr. C. B. Fisk, and Mr. F. N. Anstey.

All the merits of the sheep's back and the silk worm's web combined in one garment.

To-day we open our own importation of men's silk and cashmere underwear.

Three colors: blue, pink and gold. Quality the best that Europe can produce.

On account of early ordering the price is one-third less than they could be made for to-day. $6 a suit.

In our Custom Department we aim to equal the high class exclusive tailor at a price ⅓ less.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. { Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHARDSON WILL FIGHT

Determined Attempt to Obtain Information as to Value and Whereabouts of His Property.

A DAY OF LEGAL ARGUMENTS

Counsel for Mrs. Richardson Seek to Make Homer W. Nichols, a Witness for the Contestants, Destroy His Own Credibility.

Homer W. Nichols of the stock brokerage firm of R. H. Bissell & Co. was the only witness called to testify before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday in the trial of the Richardson will contest. Much of the day was devoted by counsel to making objections to and arguing for the admission of certain testimony sought to be obtained from Mr. Nichols, who had previously testified that for some years he had had charge of the greater part of Mr. Richardson's business affairs.

Mr. Nicoll had cross-examined the witness at some length and quite minutely with reference to business transactions with the testator in April and May, when the question of the materiality of the testimony was raised by the Surrogate. Mr. Nichols was sent from the courtroom, at the request of counsel for Mrs. Richardson, and Mr. Nicoll then informed the Surrogate that in view of the close business relationship of the witness with the testator, he wished to show from Mr. Nichols's own lips that, in addition to holdings and securities he had already testified were in Mr. Richardson's possession in April and May, he knew of other moneys and securities. At this very time, Mr. Nicoll charged, Mr. Nichols was trying to defraud Mrs. Richardson in the interest of George and Della Richardson by urging her to accept the interest on $50,000, telling her that her husband was insolvent.

Mr. Peckham objected to the line of inquiry, the real but not avowed object of which, he said, was to obtain information bearing on a controversy as to whether certain property supposed or alleged to have belonged to Mr. Richardson is a part of his estate or was disposed of by him prior to his death.

Mr. Darlington said the object of the cross-examination was to show that Mr. Nichols is absolutely untrustworthy. He had declared that in his belief Mr. Richardson in April and May was irrational. Yet all this time he was buying and selling hundreds of thousands of dollars of property for Mr. Richardson, honoring his checks, &c.

The Surrogate decided that the cross-examination might go on within certain limits, as affecting the credibility of the witness.

Mr. Nichols said he received an order from Mr. Richardson directing him to transfer to George and Della Richardson 165 shares of the Houston, East and West Texas Railroad. Mr. Nichols said he drew this order himself, without any suggestion from Mr. Richardson or any one else, and took it to Mr. Richardson. The witness continued:

"I said to him, 'J. R., you want to sign this.' I read the paper to him and he signed it. Mrs. Richardson and a nurse were present."

Mr. Nicoll asked the witness to state approximately the market value of the holdings or securities standing to the credit of Joseph Richardson with Bissell & Co. on or about April 17. Mr. Peckham objected, and an argument followed. Mr. Nicoll complained that through the disclosures of intent made to the witness by the argument the exercise of his client's right of cross-examination had been abridged.

"For Heaven's sake, do not give us an unabridged edition," exclaimed Mr. Peckham.

The question was allowed, and Mr. Nichols said he would place the value of Mr. Richardson's property with Bissell & Co. on April 17 at $300,000 or $350,000. After much further questioning the witness said that about this time Mr. Richardson had $150,000 with the Union Trust Company on margin—the surplus amounting to perhaps $100,000. He himself then held for the testator notes aggregating $20,000, bonds of the Westchester Water Company to the par value of $150,000, and 500 shares of the stock of that company. The witness said he holds this property now.

Much of the afternoon session was consumed in putting papers, checks, &c., in evidence or in offering them for identification.

The case was adjourned to Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock, Mr. Nichols agreeing to bring to court then all papers he now has relating to his own transactions with and for Mr. Richardson.

Beer Brewers' Board of Trade.

The ninety-sixth annual meeting of the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade of New York and vicinity was held yesterday afternoon at 109 East Fifteenth Street. These officers were elected: President—Isaac Thanenberg; Vice President—William K. Clarkson; Treasurer—Theodore Obermeyer; Secretary—Charles J. Warner.

Sphinx Club Dinner.

The monthly meeting of the Sphinx Club was held last night at the Waldorf, and forty members were present. George P. Rowell, the Vice President of the club, presented a paper on "The Relative Advertising Values of Daily, Weekly, and Monthly Publications."

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Our success in the manufacture and sale of Boys' Clothes—at wholesale as well as retail—is largely attributable to the fact that we have always made it a careful study.

We employ great care in the selection of suitable patterns of cloth, and make them up into styles which are not only exclusive, but boyish and comely.

Then again, we always carry a large and well-balanced stock, including every up-to-date garment for boys' wear, from the "Every-day Suit" at $3.50 to the Evening Dress Suit at $15.

Our prices are as low as your interest will let you go.

Boys' Suits $3.50 to $15.00

Vestee Suits, sizes 3 to 7, $4 to $10.
D. B. Suits, sizes 7 to 16, $3.50 to $12.
Reefers $4 to $11.
Top Coats $6.50 and up.
Big Boys' Suits, sizes 14 to 19, $9 and up.
Boys' Furnishings.
Boys' Hats and Caps.

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Lion Institute, 18th St. and 5th Av.
FIRST DEMONSTRATIONS IN AMERICA.
LION'S
INFANT INCUBATORS,
SHOWING THEIR PRACTICAL WORKING WITH
LIVE BABIES.
Infants received from now on at institute. Daily 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sunday included. Admission, 25c. Family and season tickets, $5.

A YOUTHFUL FIREBUG.

Inmate of Children's Home Said He Fired the Building to See the Engines Come.

Vernon Rudolph, nine years old, an inmate of the Children's Home, 134 Glenwood Avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday on a charge of attempting to burn the building in which the home is located. The evidence showed that the lad had stuffed several newspapers into an unused stovepipe hole in the wall of a room used as a hospital ward when any of the children were ill and set fire to them. There were two patients in the room at the time.

Young Rudolph denied that he intended to fire the building, and said that one of the older boys gave him the paper, telling him to put it into the hole and set fire to it. He said he did not know the name of the boy, but his first name was Edward.

The managers of the Home said that on Tuesday night, when the affair occurred, the lad admitted he had started the fire in order that he "might see the engines come." They were also told by one of the sick boys in the hospital that Rudolph started the fire because he had a grudge against the other sick boy and wanted either to frighten or injure him.

The case was sent to the Grand Jury at the request of the managers, who said they would make an effort to have the boy committed to the Reform School at Jamesburg. The boy's mother is living, but her address is not known. Matron Wyatt of the woman's prison, in whose care the boy now is, says that Mrs. Rudolph is a woman of good family, and before her marriage was a teacher in one of the public schools. After her husband's death she became addicted to the use of liquor. She finally placed the boy in the home and drifted away.

CHARLES A. DANA'S WILL.

He Leaves to His Wife All of His Estate Except The Sun Stock, Which His Son Gets in Trust.

Charles A. Dana's will has been filed for probate in the Surrogate's office in Jamaica, Long Island. It is dated Sept. 11, 1880, and is witnessed by W. M. Laffan of New York and E. P. Mitchell of Glen Ridge, N. J. The document is divided into four terse articles.

Mr. Dana gives all of his estate, except the shares of stock held by him in The Sun, to his wife, Eunice Macdaniel Dana, "in fee absolutely and forever." The Sun stock is to go to his son, Paul Dana, in trust for life, the profits on said stock to be paid to Mrs. Eunice Macdaniel Dana during her life, and after her death to be divided equally among the four children, Zoe Dana Underhill, Ruth Dana Draper, Paul Dana, and Eunice Dana Brennan.

Paul Dana is constituted sole executor without bond, and he is authorized to sell The Sun stock if he deems it wise to do so. In case this stock should be sold the will directs that the proceeds be divided share and share alike among the members of the family.

Attached to the will when filed was an affidavit signed by Paul Dana as executor, in which he swears that the estate consists of real estate worth $125,000 and personal property valued at $150,000. The country home, Dosoris, on Long Island, is said to be without incumbrance.

THE CARSON SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Young Guinan Says He Shot Charles Jones to Save His Father.

CARSON, Nev., Nov. 10.—Julian Guinan, who shot Charles Jones, United States District Attorney, here yesterday afternoon, has made a statement. He says that immediately prior to the shooting he had observed his sister talking to Jones, with whom his father had forbidden association. When he saw Dr. Guinan approaching, believing trouble to be inevitable when the two men should meet, the boy procured a Winchester rifle and stationed himself at a window for the purpose, as he says, of protecting his father.

Upon encountering Jones, Dr. Guinan said: "This is the last time I shall ever warn you against keeping company with my daughter." Jones jeered at the doctor in comment upon his warning and slipped his hand into his right pocket. Julian says that having often heard his father threaten to kill Jones and having been informed that the District Attorney always carried a revolver, which he believed from Jones's motion was about to be drawn, the boy fired at Jones.

Jones fell forward dead, the bullet from the rifle having entered above his right eye and passed out the neck behind.

Miss Guinan, seeing Jones fall, threw herself upon him and embraced the dead body. When the Coroner took charge of it Jones's hand was still in his pocket, but no weapon was found.

Jones was about thirty-three years old, was married, and left a wife and a child at his home in Reno, whence he came yesterday morning on official business. He was necessarily in Carson a part of his time, and while here his attentions to the girl occasioned so much talk that Dr. Guinan had been aggravated into making threats against Jones which indirectly led to murder by the doctor's son.

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. Edwin Knowles.....Manager. To-night at 8:30. Mat. Sat at 2.
LAST TWO WEEKS
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
IN THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE.
NOV. 22, FAREWELL WEEK.
Monday, Richard III.; Tuesday, Prince Karl; Wednesday, Merchant of Venice; Thanksgiving Mat., The Devil's Disciple; Evening, Beau Brummell; Friday, A Parisian Romance; Saturday Mat., Beau Brummell; Saturday evening, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Seats on Sale for Entire Engagement.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday Evg., Nov. 14, at 8:15.
SECOND POPULAR CONCERT
And last appearance but one of
SEMBRICH
Prior to her departure for California, assisted by
Sig. CAMPANARI, Barytone,
Mr. R. BURMEISTER, Pianist,
and SEIDL'S ORCHESTRA.
Popular Prices, 50 Cents to $1.50.
General Admission, 50 Cents.

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11. Chas. A. Stevenson
Felix Morris in "The Rose." LIVING PICTURES; Wm. Henry Rice, Minstrel; Lukens Bros., Acrobats; Annie Laughlin, Comedienne; 40 other stars. 25c., 50c.

PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St. & 3d Av. All Orch. 50c. All Balc., 25c. Res'd. John T. Sullivan, Wood and Shepard, Fisher and Carroll, Lina Pantzer, Northern Troupe; others. Aft., 1:30. Eve., 7. Shun speculators. Buy in adv.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
Every evening at 8:15, Mr. George Edwardes' Lovely Japanese Musical Comedy,
THE GEISHA
New Version, New Music, New Dances, New Costumes, New Scenery, and Increased Chorus. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Boston Symphony Orchestra. To-Night at 8:15, JOSEFFY.
Mr. EMIL PAUR, Conductor
Programme: Symphony No. 3 BRAHMS; Concerto for Pianoforte, SCHUMANN; Suite "Peer Gynt," GRIEG; Rhapsody for Orchestra, "Espana," CHABRIER.
Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, 75 cts., family circle 50 cts., at box office, Metropolitan Opera House.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
MISS JULIA ARTHUR,
Supported by Mr. Edwin Arden, in Frances Hodgson Burnett and Stephen Townsend's play,
A LADY OF QUALITY.
Thanksgiving Day seats now on sale.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. TO-DAY for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after